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TO-NIGHT!

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20th, AT 9.15 P.M.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 21st, AT 9.15 P.M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 22nd, AT 5 P.M. AND 9.15 P.M.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 23rd, AT 6 P.M. AND 9.15 P.M.

All Performances—2 solid hours' entertainment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

EVENING 9.15 P.M.		MATINEES 5 OR 6 P.M.	
1st Class	\$1.50	1st Class	\$1.00
2nd " "	1.00	2nd " "	0.70
3rd " "	0.50	3rd " "	0.40
Gallery (Asiatics only)	0.25	Gallery (Asiatics only)	0.15

Children under 10 years of age—Soldiers and Sailors in uniform—Half-Price to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes only.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1916. [187]

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ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mail; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 36 years.
From 1874 to 1909.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

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Local Booksellers.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 20th to 26th January, 1916.

HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Day of Week	Time	Day of Week	Time
Thurs. 20	10 55	Fri. 21	11 18
Fri. 21	11 18	Sat. 22	11 35
Sat. 22	11 35	Sun. 23	11 52
Sun. 23	12 10	Mon. 24	12 27
Mon. 24	12 45	Tues. 25	1 00
Tues. 25	1 22	Wed. 26	1 45

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
ABSORBING INTEREST,
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 401
Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan
of historical interest showing the disposition
of the Forces at the battle of Wei-
lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART,
G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social
Customs and Superstitions, combined
with the insight it gives into political
conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN
OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for
presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BROWN & Co., or
from the Printers and Publishers, the
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

APPEAL FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BUILDING
FUND.

Yesterday the scholars attending the
Diocesan Girls' School and Orphanage had
their annual prize-day at St. Andrew's
Hall, Kowloon, and it must be described
as one of the most successful and de-
lightful functions of its kind. It is the
custom of the children at the majority of
the schools to entertain their guests with
a brief programme of musical items, and
these are all usually very good, but the
entertainment provided by the pupils of
the Diocesan Girls' School yesterday was
an exceptionally pleasing one. The
cantata, "A Christmas Dream," which
concluded the function, was a most original
and pretty item.

Lady May and the Misses May attend-
ed, and they were also present the Bishop
of Victoria and Mrs. and Miss Lander,
Surgeon-General and Mrs. Hoskyn and
Mrs. T. H. King, the Inspector of Eng-
lish Schools and Mrs. Ralphs, Rev. Copley
Moyle, Rev. and Mrs. N. C. Pope, Rev.
T. Featherstone, Mrs. J. H. Kemp, Mrs.
Scott Harston, Mrs. Montague Harston,
Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Aitken, and Miss
Ferguson (Acting Headmistress).

HEADMISTRESS' REPORT.
Miss Ferguson, in the annual report,
said: "I have much pleasure in present-
ing the report for the School year ending
July 31st, 1915. We have had a very
successful year of school work in spite of
the absence of Miss Skipton for the last
few months. We are glad to hear that
she is benefitting from her rest at home,
and are all ready to welcome her on her
return in September next. During her
absence the Rev. N. C. Pope has been
kindly taking the daily Scripture lesson
with the Senior girls. There have been
many changes in the staff. Miss Doble
left us in February last and was unable
to accept the Committee's cordial invita-
tion to return. A fortnight before her
departure Miss Bascombe arrived. After
a short stay afterwards by Miss Crossley,
the new Matron, and in December Miss
Day arrived. The tone of the school has
decidedly improved, but we are hoping
for a greater sense of honour, *esprit de
corps* and less resentment of correction.
(Laughter.) The highest monthly number
of enrolment during the year was 110.
Since September, till at the present
moment, we have 125 pupils, 54 being
boarders. The health of the girls has
been very good. We consider the school
has done well in the first Local examina-
tion of the Hongkong University, as each
of the 5 candidates presented passed—
the one Senior gaining Honours with
distinction in Drawing, and two Juniors
gaining distinction in Needlework. One
girl has gained Pimman's Theory of Short-
hand Certificate, and we are hoping this
year for several speed certificates. This
year we are making a new departure in
having the Upper and Middle School
examined by the Royal Drawing
Society. The girls appreciated very
much indeed the weekly bathing-penies,
provided by the generosity of friends of
the school, and organized by the Rev. N.
C. Pope, who was most kind in invit-
ing the girls to swimming and diving.
You will hear from the Treasurer's report
that the debt on the Building Fund of
the School has been materially decreased,
but the portion of the building already
erected by no means suffices for even the
present needs. It is with the object of
further reducing this debt that we are
holding the present concert. I should
like to thank the donors of the prizes,
which are much valued by the girls. We
are pressing forward, and hope for still
greater things in the future, as it is a
good work we are trying to do, and we
are sure that God's blessing rests upon
it. Since writing this report we have
received word that of the three candidates
presented for the Hongkong Local exam-
ination this last December, two have
passed; one girl gaining distinction in
Religious knowledge, English History,
Domestic Science, and Needlework, and
the other having distinction in Drawing
and Needlework. (Applause.) May I
take this opportunity of thanking you all
for your presence here this afternoon and
for the kind interest you have taken in
the School? (Applause.)

now TREASURER'S STATEMENT.
Surgeon-General and Hon. Treas-
urer) said: "I have been asked to make
a few remarks with regard to the finan-
cial state of the Diocesan Girls' School,
and as, if I gave you a multitude of
figures you would probably gather very
little, I will confine myself to the merest
outline of the present financial condition,
especially as compared with that which
existed on the 31st December, 1914. The
income derived from fees during the past
year averaged monthly almost \$1,300, as
against \$1,161 in 1914. The Government
grant was far greater than in the pre-
vious year, as was the amount collected
by Mr. Antcomb for both the Boys' and
Girls' Schools. We are also grateful for
Offerings at St. John's Cathedral, and
St. Andrew's League and from many pri-
vate individuals, of whom I will only
mention one—Mr. Pettigrew—who, having
prepaid fees for his daughter, on her
sudden removal from the school owing to
his having settled at Shanghai, very gen-
erously allowed the balance of \$93 to be
transferred to the Building Fund Ac-
count. (Applause.) During the year
we have had very heavy expenses. One
item alone for passage for teachers
amounted to \$1,634. But, owing to the
careful management of Miss Skipton and
Miss Ferguson, when every bill was set-
tled we had a total balance of \$474 on
31st December last, as compared with
\$130 in 1914, so that the General Account
may be considered satisfactory. With
regard to the Building Fund, which is
practically paid off—as we can afford
it from the general account—the debt on
the 1st January, 1915, amounted to
\$13,302. My most sanguine expectation
was that this might be reduced to a few
dollars less than that, and during the
year, but I am most happy to be able to
inform you that my expectations have
been more than realised and the debt now
amounts to \$8,688.92, which I consider
most eminently satisfactory. The more so,
as, owing to the well-deserved success and
increasing popularity of the school,
the pupils' sleeping accommodation is
at present taxed to its utmost,
and in a very short time it will
be necessary to build extra dormitories.
I may add that it would be still more
satisfactory if this debt could be paid

GREAT FIRE AT A JAPANESE PRISON.

OVER TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS
THREATENED.

A fire broke out at the Nagoya prison
on January 18th, which destroyed almost
all the prison buildings and resulted in
injuries to a number of prisoners, though,
fortunately, loss of life was averted. It
appears that the fire started in one of
the kitchens in the prison compound at
0.40 p.m., and owing to the fact that the
bell tower, which stood close by the place
where the fire originated, caught fire soon
after the outbreak, delay occurred in
summoning assistance from inside the
prison. (says the *Japan Chronicle*). Fur-
ther, owing to the fact that no outside
assistance was available until a consid-
erable time had elapsed from the starting
of the fire, the fire might have caused
and possible escape of the convicts, and
that all the prison officials had to keep
watch over the convicts brought out of
jail, the buildings had to be left prac-
tically at the mercy of the flames. The
injuries to prisoners, which are reported
to be considerable, are accounted for by
the delay in giving the alarm, and most
of them were not brought out of confine-
ment until the danger of being burnt alive
had become serious. Naturally much
alarm was caused in the prison by this
delay. The prisoners raised a tremendous
cry, by their shouting and crying out for
help, and made frantic attempts to break
out of the buildings. Finally the pris-
oners had to be released amid indescrib-
able confusion, the warders keeping
watch over them with drawn swords and
loaded revolvers.

At last a number of municipal firemen
were admitted into the prison compound
and set to work to combat the fire in con-
cert with a police contingent. Outside
the prison walls several hundred police-
men and gendarmes were stationed with
drawn swords to prevent the possible
escape of the prisoners. About an hour
after the outbreak of the conflagration
a party of 32 soldiers, under the command
of Lieutenant Midzuhara, arrived at the
double to render assistance to the prison
officials in their disposal of the convicts.
Shortly afterwards another party of 92
infantry arrived to reinforce the prison
hands. A party of 60 sappers belonging
to the Third Battalion of Engineers
followed, and did most effective work in
arresting the progress of the flames, sav-
ing several buildings from the general
havoc.

The flames were got under control about
10 o'clock, after destroying a dozen build-
ings, large and small.
While the fire was at its height a
rumour was circulated that all the pris-
oners would be let loose on the town, and
a panic ensued among the shopkeepers,
who feared that desperadoes would break
in and loot. Happily, however, nothing
so exciting as this happened.

off before incurring the fresh expense
of the new dormitories. (Applause.)

BISHOP'S APPEAL ON BEHALF OF BUILDING FUND.

The Bishop of Victoria, in the course
of a brief speech, appealed for subscrip-
tions to the Building Fund. He would
be very thankful if it were possible to
get the School out of debt before they
began to build again. Hongkong was
renowned for its generosity. Every
worthy fund that was started met with
a great deal of generous response in this
Colony, and he felt sure that it was only
to be known that this School was in debt
to the extent of \$8,688.92, it would be met
in a very short time. He thought they
had every reason to congratulate the
Lady Superintendent and her staff on the
excellent report. They tried to get a
strong European staff at the School, and
they had been singularly fortunate in
obtaining ladies who had the necessary
educational qualifications, who had their
work so thoroughly at heart, and who
managed to get to on so well with the
scholars. (Applause.)

Lady May distributed the prizes in ac-
cordance with the following list:—
H. K. Locals—Certificates and Prizes—
Senior with Honours—M. Choo, also 1st
Prize, Form I, and 1st Prize Sen. Drawing
Junior—H. Evans, also 1st Prize Form II,
2nd Prize Sen. Scripture; J. Garth, also 2nd
Prize Form II; L. Price and D. Gittens.

Class Prizes—Class I.—A. Brown, 2nd
prize, also 1st Scripture prize and a prize
for English sub.; III.—M. Lau, 1st prize,
also arithmetic, Drawing, Geography, and
Needlework; Emma Cornell, 2nd prize, also
Composition, Music, and 2nd Scripture;
IV.—Lolita Souza, 1st prize, also Middle
Scripture and Grammar; D. Bradshaw,
equal 2nd prize, also Hygiene, and M.
Kackier, equal 2nd prize, also Geography.
V.—M. Gittens, 1st prize, also 2nd Drawing
Prize; I. Ho Tung, 2nd prize, also 1st
Arithmetic Prize; VI.—M. Brockett and
A. Breitenfeldt, equal 1st. Remove.—F.
Lau; VII.—F. Sousa and H. Choo; VIII.—
Up.—J. Rapp and Luis Souza; Middle—O.
Barretto; Low.—O. Barretto and J. Clarke;
Kindergarten—S. Rasmussen and I. Mo-
Kay; Progress—
Scripture—Lower—G. Tyson, Babies—J.
Doyle.

Drawing—Class II.—F. Jenkins, 2nd
prize, Sen. Drawing, also Geography and
Sewing; Class IV.—D. Rasmussen, 1st prize;
C. Martin, 2nd prize, also Composition; IV.
2nd prize; S. Tso, Progress prize; Class
VII.—T. Souza, 2nd prize.
Arithmetic—Class IV.—I. Ho Tung, 2nd
prize.
Composition—Class IV.—M. Fincher,
equal 2nd prize.
Sewing—Junior—W. Tyson, 2nd prize.
Sewing—Class IV.—L. McKenzie; VII.—
Y. Chan.
Progress—Remove—1. W. Kim; 2. L.
Scott.

Application—E. Tao.
Boarders' Prize for tidiness in Dormitory.
—A. Garth and M. Anderson (Equal).
Swimming Trophies.—1. F. Jenkins;
2. M. Kackier.
Pimman's Short-hand Theory Certificate.
—A. Evans.

The following contributed to the enter-
tainment programme: F. Jenkins, A.
Braun, C. Martin, M. Fincher, D. Ras-
mussen, K. Goudit, L. Price, Emma
Cornell, and Luis Souza. The Lower
School gave a ball drill and action song,
and the Upper and Middle School songs.
The Bishop expressed hearty thanks to
the Rev. N. C. Pope for the loan of the
Hall, and for the very deep interest he
had rendered.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY. SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS.

We have received the following complete
lists of successful candidates at the recent
Matriculation and Senior and Junior
Examinations held by the Hongkong
University last month:

CANTON GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.
Matriculated students.

- Canton Candidates:—
1.—Lien Tsun, Queen's College.
5.—Lung Nai Yuen, St. Stephen's Col-
lege.
7.—Fok Hon Fui, Queen's College.
20.—Lung Chi Ling, Diocesan Boys'
School.
23.—Cheung Him, Queen's College.
27.—Li Sung, Queen's College.
29.—Man Shu Sing, St. Stephen's Col-
lege.

Non-matriculated students.
Canton Candidates:—
4.—Lung Nai Hong, St. Stephen's Col-
lege.
8.—Yu Yee Tak, Diocesan Boys' School.
12.—Young Wa Fui, Queen's College.
13.—Yu Shui Chiu, Sacred Heart College.
19.—Wong Ping Kwan, St. Stephen's
College.
22.—Lung Wah Pak, St. Stephen's Col-
lege.
28.—Fung Tsung Fu, St. Paul's College.
30.—Wong Wing Leung, St. Paul's Col-
lege.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.
The following have satisfied the Ex-
aminers:—

- Honour List.
1.—Shu Shiu Tsui, Queen's College.
3.—Kung Shih Fu, Queen's College,
Chihli Government student.
10.—Hu Chiu Ho, Queen's College,
Hupoh Government student.
27.—Hu Kwok Leung, Queen's College.
31.—F. J. Ede, Queen's College, and Dal-
wich College.
34.—Cheah Toon Siew, Anglo-Chinese
School, Penang.
36.—Hoo Chai Khoo, Anglo-Chinese
School, Singapore.
37.—Ong Siow Hian, Singapore.
Pass List.
6.—Kwong Hing Fuk, St. Stephen's
College.
9.—Lin Hung Ngan, Queen's College,
Hupoh Government student.
17.—Chang I Chang, Queen's College,
and St. Stephen's, Yunnan Govern-
ment student.
21.—Lu Wan Tsun, Queen's College, and
St. Stephen's, Yunnan Government
student.
22.—A. J. Kow, Diocesan Boys' School.
29.—Sheik Hassan Ismail, Queen's College.
30.—A. D. Silas, Victoria British School.
38.—I. Day, Private study.
44.—Chien Hung Van, Yao Zih College,
Ningpo.
45.—Wong Yik Cho, Queen's College.
71.—Li Chi Wa, St. Paul's College.
74.—Au Shu Tak, Sacred Heart College,
Canton.
75.—Tang Wai Chun, St. Paul's College.
78.—Ho Shee Kin, Private Study.
80.—Lai Ning Yung, Private Study.
84.—Jaa Chi Fah, English Methodist
College, Ningpo.

SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.
The following have satisfied the Ex-
aminers:—

- Boy Candidates.
2.—R. M. Rocha, St. Joseph's College.
39.—Mak Chan Fong, Private Study.
42.—Chan U To, Queen's College.
72.—Yu Ki Fun, Sacred Heart College,
Canton.
77.—Li Kai Tong, St. Paul's College,
with distinction in Biblical Knowl-
edge.
79.—Ng Ka Kuen, St. Paul's College,
distinction in Arithmetic and
Biblical Knowledge.
83.—Harry Young, Victoria British
School.
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.
The following have satisfied the Ex-
aminers:—

- Boy Candidates.
2.—R. Y. Frost, Kowloon British School.
4.—F. J. Gourd, Victoria British
School.
Girl Candidates.
32.—Maria da Rosa, Italian Convent
School.
33.—F. Mary Jenkins, Diocesan Girls'
School, with distinction in Drawing
and Needlework.
34.—Anna Mary Brown, Diocesan Girls'
School, with distinction in English,
History, Biblical Knowledge, Domest-
ic Science and Needlework.
35.—A. Noir Forsyth, Kowloon British
School.
38.—Clara O. Frost, Kowloon British
School, with distinction in Needle-
work.
37.—Mabel Edna Musso, Victoria British
School.

BOMB-EXPLOSION ON S. M. RAILWAY.

TRIFLING DAMAGE.

The south-bound passenger train for
Newchwang was about to leave Tieling
Station at 1.60 p.m. on January 2nd when
a detonation was heard near the entrance
to a third-class passenger car at the rear,
says the *Manchuria Daily News*. Smoke
was seen issuing from two broken windows,
and within the car the smoke was blind-
ing. The station people, assisted by the
police and gendarmes on the spot, stopped
the departure of the train and started an
examination of the passengers and their
belongings, permitting no one to leave or
enter the train.

A Japanese soldier on guard duty had
fingers of his right hand wounded by a
fragment of the bomb which exploded, and
two Chinese were scratched.
It appears that the Japanese soldier
was trying to have the passengers seated
in the car when one of them dropped the
bomb he carried in his hand and the ex-
plosion ensued. The two slightly wounded
Chinese and five others were taken to the
police station for examination. None of
them admitted connection with the ex-
plosion, but one was found in possession
of a fuse. The confusion that followed
the explosion was great, and it was ex-
tremely fortunate that the injury and
damage were so slight.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. H. Sutor, late chief officer of the
Pingchow, is leaving for the front, accom-
panied by Mr. Lindsay-Crawford, chief
officer of the *China Merchants* str.
Tsichun, who has been recommended for a
commission.

Three sons of Mr. David Cranston and
brothers of Mr. Thomas Cranston of the
Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works,
Shanghai, are at the front. Two of the
Messrs. Cranston are commissioned
officers in the Royal Scots Fusiliers, while
the other brother is in King Edward's
Horse.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.
JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned have joined the
Corps, are allotted Corps numbers, and
are posted as follows:
No. 1962 Private E. I. Grant Smith to
Scouts Co. (No. 3 Section).
No. 1963 Private A. Whitmarsh to
Scouts Co. (No. 3 Section).

LEAVE.
2.—2nd-Corpl. L. J. Blackburn is granted
leave of absence from 1st February,
1916, to 31st October, 1916.
Sapper G. A. Miller is granted leave of
absence from 15th February, 1916, to
15th February, 1917.
Pte. R. E. Atwell is granted leave of
absence from 29th January, 1916, to
29th January, 1917.
Pte. E. A. Beaumont is granted leave of
absence from 18th January, 1916, to
13th February, 1916.
Sergeant F. C. Hall is granted leave of
absence from 10th February, 1916, for
the duration of the war.

TRANSFERS.
3.—Pte. A. Smith (No. 1964) from
H.K.V.R. to Engineer Co., dated 16th
January, 1916.
Pte. J. D. Polley (No. 1965) from
H.K.V.R. to Engineer Co., dated 18th
January, 1916.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
4.—The members of the Engineer Co. at
Belchers and Stonecutters are required
to attend Squad drill once per week,
either at Headquarters or on the Kow-
loon Cricket Club ground. Permission
to be absent (which must be obtained
beforehand) will be granted only for
approved reasons.
Icyemnan Section will take duty at Stone-
cutters on Saturday, 22nd inst., at 2
p.m.
The following extracts from Orders by
Chief Engineer, China Command, is
published for information:—
The undermentioned member of the
Engineer Co., H.K.V.R., is raised
to the "Proficient" rate of Engineer
pay with effect from 13th January,
1916:
No. 1890 Sapper White, G. H.
(Electrician).

PARADES.
5.—Parades for to-day (Thursday), 20th
inst.
7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of
Signalling Section and other Signallers,
as detailed in Signalling Section order
dated 8th December, 1915—Morse flag
and Morse lamp practice at Headquar-
ters.
5.15 p.m. No. 3 Section Scouts Co.
(every member)—M. G. Instruction at
Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units—Squad
drill and Rifle exercises at Headquar-
ters under Sergeants Major Higby and one
N.C.O. from Right Section M. G. Co.
Remainder, nil.

FIELD OPERATIONS 23RD JANUARY, 1916.
6.—The Artillery Battery and Civil Ser-
vice Co. will parade on 23rd inst., as
follows:—
8.30 a.m. on Cricket Ground—members
living in Hongkong.
8.45 a.m. at Star Ferry Pier, Kowloon
—members living in Kowloon.
DRESS, ARMS, AND EQUIPMENT.
7.—Khaki drill jacket and shorts, puttees,
black boots (Officers—brown boots),
rifle, sidearms, belt and two small
pouches (empty).

NOTICE.
ENGINEERING COMPANY.
Travelling expenses for September and pay
for December can now be obtained on
application at Captain's Russell's Office.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY-PART II.

The orders of January 15th to 19th refer
only to the P.O.s of No. 2 Company who
have passed Part I. Nos. 3 and 4 Pla-
toons leave Blake Pier at 9.00 a.m. on
Sunday next; and Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons
at 1.00 p.m.

N. O. OFFICERS.
All N. O. Officers will meet at the Magis-
trate's on Thursday, January 20th, at
5.30 p.m.

MOTOR CYCLE POLICE PATROLS.
A Motor Cycle Patrol Section having been
formed, P.C. Tounant is transferred
thereto and is attached to the Water
Police and Hungnam Stations.

DEFAULTERS.
For being guilty of conduct on duty pre-
judicial to police discipline and the
credit of the Force, a P.C. has been
ordered 3 hours' Cells Duty at Central.
PARADES, 5.30 P.M.

Uniform, Caps and Covers, Rifles and am-
munition.
Friday, January 21st.—Nos. 3 and 4 Com-
panies.
Monday, January 24th.—No. 1 Company and
Recruits thereof.
Tuesday, January 25th.—No. 4 Company.
Wednesday, January 26th.—No. 2 Company
and Recruits thereof.
Thursday, January 27th.—Nos. 3 and 4 Com-
panies.
Friday, January 28th.—All Crown Sergeants
and Sergeants under Deputy Superin-
tendent of Police.

JOINED.
T. Hunter, to No. 1 Company, No. 2
Platoon.
F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

THE CONTROL OF AFFAIRS IN HONGKONG.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED PUBLIC REPRESENTATION.

PETITION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I enclose a copy of a Petition, which British Residents are invited to sign, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking for greater Representation of the Public on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Copies of the Petition, with sheets attached for signature, will be found at the Hongkong Club and at the Phoenix Club and also at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh and Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., and I shall be pleased to forward lists to other places, if so desired.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Non-Official Justices of the Peace have been inserted in the Petition as the proposed electoral bodies, because they have, since 1884, been officially recognized by the Government as available bodies for the purpose of electing Unofficial Members to the Legislative Council, but it has been suggested by many that a more comprehensive body of electors would possess a more representative character, and this suggestion will be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State later on, when a covering letter, forwarding the Petition, will be addressed to him.

Probably the same electors as those who elect Unofficial Members to the Sanitary Board would be deemed suitable, namely:—

- (1) All jurors, and
- (2) The following persons who are exempted from serving as jurors:
 - (i) Unofficial members of Council;
 - (ii) Barristers and solicitors;
 - (iii) Medical practitioners;
 - (iv) Dentists in actual practice in the Colony;
 - (v) Persons registered under the Pharmacy Ordinance 1908;
 - (vi) Clergymen of various denominations;
 - (vii) Masters of any school other than a vernacular school;
 - (viii) Professors, lecturers and other academic officers of the University;
 - (ix) Editors, sub-editors and reporters of any daily newspaper published in the Colony;
 - (x) Licensed Pilots;
 - (xi) Former jurors who are over 60 years of age.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.
Princo's Buildings,
Hongkong, 19th January, 1916.

[COPY]

PETITION FOR GREATER REPRESENTATION OF THE PUBLIC ON THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

To the Right Hon. The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned British Residents in the Colony of Hongkong Sheweth as follows:—

1.—Your Petitioners most respectfully submit for the gracious consideration of His Majesty The King that it is fitting and proper that the number of Unofficial Members on the Executive and Legislative Councils should be increased, and that the principle of election should be extended.

2.—In the first place, in regard to the Executive Council, your Petitioners would point out that there are only 2 Unofficial Members on that Council out of a total of 9 Members, and also that those 2 Unofficial Members are appointed on the recommendation or nomination of the Governor of this Colony instead of being elected by bodies representative of the Public.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Non-Official Justices of the Peace for this Colony have long been recognized as representatives of the Public for electoral purposes, those bodies having, since 1884, exercised the privilege of each of them electing 1 Unofficial Member to the Legislative Council; and we now petition that there may be 2 additional Unofficial Members on the Executive Council, one of them to be elected by the Chamber of Commerce and the other by the Non-Official Justices of the Peace, and that any future vacancies on that Council may be filled by election by one of those bodies instead of by Government nomination.

3.—In the second place, in regard to the Legislative Council, your Petitioners would point out that, as at present constituted (and as it has existed since 1886, when the Revenue was about \$2,600,000, as against \$11,380,000 in 1915), this Council consists of 8 Official Members, and of 6 Unofficial Members, 2 of whom only are elected by the afore-said bodies as representatives of the Public, the other 4 Unofficial Members are Chinese, being appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

Your Petitioners submit:—
(1) That, as regards all the Unofficial Members of this Council (other than the Chinese Members who stand on a somewhat special footing), the principle of election instead of Government nomination ought to be applied, and they would humbly submit that it is somewhat inconsistent, whilst trusting the Chamber of Commerce and Non-Official Justices to elect some of the European Members of this Council, to

ARMED ROBBERY AT SHAUKIWAN.

A Chinese woman and her daughter and daughter-in-law were sitting in one room of their house at Shauiwan on the night of the 5th January when they heard alarming noises at the door. Soon afterwards three robbers, armed with choppers, burst into the room. One of them seized the elder of the women, pushed her into her cubicle, and pulled a gold ring off her finger. He then demanded the keys of her boxes, threatening to "chop her to death" if she did not comply. The woman gave him one key, with which he opened a box, from which he took a pair of gold-mounted bangles, ten silver buttons made of five-cent pieces, and a roll of ten-cent pieces amounting to \$5. The other robbers looked after the younger women and stole articles of clothing. The Shauiwan police arrested two men alleged to have been concerned in the robbery, and these appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland yesterday. The case was remanded.

ARMED ROBBERIES IN SHANGHAI.

Four men entered an opium shop at Fokien Road, No. 713, Shanghai, and held up the inhabitants, three of the miscreants being armed with revolvers. They succeeded in getting away with about \$1,100 worth of opium, notes and silver. Just as the four men were leaving one of the shop assistants arrived on the scene and grappled with one of them, who shot him through the hand. In spite of his wound the assistant followed the men into Fochow Road. Here a Chinese constable joined in the chase, one man being eventually caught by a Chinese watchman. A second arrest was effected during the evening in the French Concession.

There was another armed robbery at about the same time in Boone Road, and in this case there was no outcry or alarm whatever, and consequently no arrests have been made. Two men entered a shop on Boone Road, and, by threatening the occupants with a revolver, secured \$37, in cash, a silver watch and a cotton jacket. An armed Chinese constable was on duty nearby, and in the immediate vicinity was a foreign constable, neither of whom knew anything about the robbery until the thieves had had plenty of time to get clear away.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY IN SHANGHAI.

One night last week Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.'s store in Nanjing Road, Shanghai, was robbed of about \$4,300 in cash and currency.

At the close of business Mr. A. L. Bellamy, manager of the store, personally closed and locked the strong room. Next morning all the doors were found properly locked as usual, but in the lock was a small piece of metal, and when this was removed and the door unlocked it was at once discovered that cash and paper to the value of about \$3,400, part of the day's receipts, had been taken. Next to the strong room is the cashier's cage from which about \$35 was taken from the cash drawer. Also, about \$900 in small coin was missing from the upper floor. How the robbers managed to get away with the money unobserved is a mystery.

deny the right of election to them in the case of the other European Unofficial Members.

(2) That the number of Unofficial Members be increased to 10 by the addition of 4 Unofficial Members, so as to create an Unofficial Majority in the Legislative Council, as in the case of Cyprus and British Honduras.

In support of this second submission it is necessary to point out that the Official Members of the Legislative Council are not free to vote according to their convictions, and that, inasmuch as the Governor or other Presiding Officer can commandeer all the Official votes, the Official possesses an absolute and permanent majority, whereas the Unofficials are in a permanent and hopeless minority. Under such circumstances a somewhat painful irony attaches to clause XVIII. of the Royal Instructions, which enacts that "All questions proposed for debate in the Legislative Council shall be decided by the majority of votes, and the Governor or the Member presiding shall have an original vote in common with the other Members of the Council, as also a casting vote, if upon any question the votes shall be equal."

In fact, the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, though consisting numerically of 14 Members, simply carries in effect the individual will and judgment of the Governor or other Presiding Officer.

4.—Whilst your Petitioners are fully conscious of the extremely serious and engrossing nature of the present War, they nevertheless venture humbly to submit that the above defects in the purely internal and domestic Constitution of this Colony (which can readily be rectified by amending the Royal Instructions) call for some remedy, and they conclude by most earnestly assuring His Majesty of their heartfelt loyalty and devotion.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray:—
1.—That there may be 4 Unofficial Members on the Executive Council instead of 2, and that the 2 additional Members may be elected, one of them by the Chamber of Commerce and the other of them by the Non-Official Justices of the Peace, and that any future vacancies on that Council may be filled by election by one of those bodies instead of by Government Nomination.
2.—That all the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council (other than the Chinese Members) may be elected, half of them by the Chamber of Commerce and half of them by the Non-Official Justices of the Peace.
3.—That the number of Unofficial Members on the Legislative Council may be increased from 6 to 10. And your Petitioners will ever pray, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OFFICERS HELD BY LOCAL MEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Referring to the letter which appears in to-day's issue of your paper with regard to several local gentlemen who have occupied high positions in the Government service, some names who deserve mention have been left unnoticed, viz., Mr. Arathon Seth, I.S.O., who served the Government for over 30 years, during which period he held several commissions of great importance, and on his retirement on pension occupied the position of Registrar of the Supreme Court.

The late Mr. J. M. A. da Silva, the *doyen* of the Hongkong Civil Service, occupied very important positions, in addition to his post as Chief Clerk of the Audit Office, and was the first to install the Government telegraph service in this Colony. The late Mr. J. M. S. Alves was first clerk at C. S. O. when he retired; Mr. F. A. Machado occupied the post of British Postmaster at Japan and Shanghai until his retirement on pension; the late Mr. Felipe Machado, Mr. J. L. S. Alves, and the late Mr. A. Botelho all retired as chief clerks at the Harbour Office; Mr. A. P. Gutierrez, as Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office; Messrs. Joao M. E. Machado and A. M. C. da Silva both held in succession the position of chief clerk at the General Post Office; the late Mr. J. G. da Rocha held the position of Chief Accountant at the General Post Office when he retired on pension; the late Mr. M. Gutierrez held the post of first clerk at the P.W.D. when he retired on pension, and Mr. F. X. da Souza was first clerk at the Police Office when he retired on pension.

All these gentlemen, with the exception of five deceased, are enjoying their well-earned pensions.

For the insertion of the above, I thank you, Mr. Editor.—Yours, etc.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

A CORRECTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to the telegram from your Peking correspondent, published in last Saturday's edition of your paper, in which it was stated that "Mr. E. G. Hillier, C.M.G., Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Peking, has been summoned to London," I beg to inform you that there was not one word of truth in the telegram.

As regards your explanatory note on the telegram, I understand it was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the Hongkong Authorities to whom the telegram was referred.

As both the telegram and your note are equally misleading and without foundation, I shall be obliged by your publishing this letter in the next issue of your paper.

I would add that it is surprising you did not take the trouble to ascertain from the Management at the Head Office of the Bank here whether the contents of the telegram were in accordance with facts, before publishing it.—Yours faithfully,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman,

Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1916.

[We cannot allow the concluding paragraph to pass without comment. The telegram was sent to us by our Peking correspondent, whose communications we have always hitherto found to be trustworthy, and its contents appeared to be absolutely innocuous. Moreover, when the Authorities, in whose hands the cable lay for twenty-four hours before publication, volunteered an explanation of its precise meaning we naturally concluded that they were conversant with the whole subject.—Ed.]

PIPES FOR MEN IN THE TRENCHES.

The following have contributed to the "Pipe Fund":—
K. Stanley Smith, G. Byers, F. D. Bissaker, Leslie Hallward, F. Masland, Dorothy and Joyce Holyoak, G. Pentworth, A. Denison, Naval Yard Football Match and Concert.

Lists No. 1 to 6 (already acknowledged) \$ 804.75
List No. 6 (acknowledged above) 208.51
Total amount collected \$1,013.26
Remitted on 19th Nov., 1915 (at ex. 1/10-7/10) \$600
Remitted on 19th Jan., 1916 (at ex. 1/11-1/11) \$208.48
Less on small coin ex-charge \$9.26 \$1,011.26
Mrs. Harvey wishes to express her sincere thanks to all who have contributed to the "Pipe Fund."

A REBEL GEORGE L'S MONEY.

CONSEQUENCES OF A BOGUS ACTION.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.), at the Supreme Court yesterday a widow named Lau Kau Shi brought action against the Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. R. Faithfull), was for the applicant and the defendant Bank was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. A. M. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master's office).

The plaintiff claimed from the defendant Bank as the administratrix of the estate of her late husband, Lau Yuet of Lau Cheuk Ting, the sum of \$10,200, being as to \$10,000 an amount deposited with the defendant Bank on 11th 28th and 27th August, 1913, in return for the deposit notes, and as to \$200 balance, for interest due on the notes.

The defendant Bank, in its statement of defence, said that before the action was commenced on October 27th, 1913, under compulsion of a garnishee order absolute, dated October 29th, 1913, it paid into Court the principal, a sum of \$10,000, now claimed, together with a sum of \$200 interest thereon at 2 per cent. per annum to one Chin Kee in respect of a judgment obtained by Chin Kee against Lau Cheuk Ting, but which judgment was on the date unsatisfied.

Mr. Alabaster said the action arose out of a bogus action, the parties to which were not present to be laid by the facts. The husband of the plaintiff was at the time of the Second Revolution a General in the Chinese Army, and had command of three regiments. He was a "sworn son" (adherent) of Chan Kwong Ming, who fled. The Revolution did not last very long and Lau Yuet was tried by court martial in Canton and shot, a proclamation being issued on the usual Chinese form in which he was described as a god-son of Chan Kwong Ming. The man who deposited the money with the Bank of Canton died on about September 21st, 1913, and was not the Lau Yuet who was a party in the action in original jurisdiction, which was commenced by a specially endorsed writ after he was dead. The defendant in the original action was a person who had or used the name of Lau Cheuk Ting, with an address at 137, Queen's Road, Hongkong, gentleman. The plaintiff did not know at the time of the action in Original Jurisdiction who or was not a depositor or constituent of the Bank of Canton, but he was in no way interested in the amount claimed in this action. The Bank's transaction with the parties in the alleged bogus action, was rushed through in 48 hours. The plaintiff contended that the Bank was under no obligation to pay into Court and if they did so, they did so negligently and committed a breach of duty, and further, that the Bank was still liable for the amount claimed.

It was likely, said Counsel, that two or more persons ran the bogus action, one against the other; probably by more than two persons who were anxious to get hold of the estate of the real Lau Yuet.

Mr. Potter contended that this action was misconceived. The Bank of Canton regretted as much as anyone that the administratrix of the deceased man had been swindled out of the \$10,000, and he (Mr. Potter) was satisfied, as he was sure His Lordship would be also, that the Bank had acted in the only way it could do. The whole misconception was the result of the Court being misled by fraudulent people, and it was not owing to the Bank that the administratrix of the deceased man had been bamboozled, but owing to the Court having been misled by perjured evidence. It was quite plain that once a man had paid out money to a person to whom he owed it, or was holding for a person, he could not be asked to pay it again.

The Chief Justice said that the garnishee had no more right to claim on the property than the garnishee. Mr. Potter said that, when analysed, Mr. Alabaster's case meant that a garnishee is protected in every case except in the case of fraud, and when they came to look into it they would see how absurd it was. If His Lordship found against the defendant in this case, then he would strike a blow at the stability of banking in the Colony.

The case was adjourned.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme for Saturday next the 22nd inst., is as follows:—

SHIELD COMPETITION—ROUND 1.
Hongkong R.C. v. K.S.L.I. Club ground, 4 p.m.

Rest of Military v. Chinese, Navy ground, 4 p.m.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.
Belchers v. Islamics, Navy ground, 2.30 p.m.

Kowloon Dock Juniors v. 83rd Company, Club ground, 2.30 p.m.

The match between the K.S.L.I. Reserves and Confucians will not be played, as several members of the latter combination will be playing for the Chinese in the Shield Competition.

HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The Volunteers beat the 83rd Company R.G.A. by three goals to nil, all the points being registered by the inside-right (Sim).

THE YUNNAN REVOLT.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO RAISE FUNDS FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

The military operations against the Yunnan Movement are likely to react upon officials in a peculiarly sensitive spot—their pockets. A proposal has been made that part of the funds required for these operations should be raised by reintroducing the retrenchment policy of the Second Year of the Republic, when the salaries of all officials were reduced to the uniform rate of \$60 per month. It is estimated that a saving of three million dollars can be effected. A report states that this effective device of impoverishing minor officials will probably be adopted from next month.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE No. 1741.

FOR THE BEST VALUE IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MADE

BOOTS

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SHOES

A COMFORTABLE FIT

AND GOOD WEAR GUARANTEED,

A LARGE SELECTION OF STYLES

AT

\$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15

PER PAIR.

"INTERWOVEN" SOCKS

THE ONE THIN SOCK

THAT REALLY WEARS.

BLACK, GREYS, BROWNS,

TAUPE AND NAVY,

35 cts. and \$1.50 per pair.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[21]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	26.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. 1 CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 20th JANUARY, 1916.	
8.00 a.m. HONAM.	8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	4.30 p.m. FATSHAN.

FRIDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1916.	
6.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8.00 a.m. HONAM.
10.00 p.m. FATSHAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,681. | S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,000.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,681. | S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,000.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,681. | S.S. NANNING, Tons 589 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 10.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINYAN and HANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (7th Floor), opposite the Bank of China.

[128]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
15, MOATSON HILL ROAD.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong 10th August, 1915.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANADIAN
PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"

will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon on

WEDNESDAY,
2ND FEBRUARY, 1916.

for VANCOUVER via the Usual Ports of Call.

For Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc., please

apply to—

D. W. CHADDOCK,

General Traffic Agent.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1916. [191]

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH
AND LONDON.Invested Funds ... £10,000,000.
Annual Income ... £1,800,000HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for
the above Company for Hongkong
and Macao we are prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS at Current Rates.
J. M. ALVES & Co.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1916. [190]THE HONGKONG TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE in accordance
with Section 7 of the Tramway Ordinance
10 of 1902 of my intention to apply to the
Governor-in-Council for power to construct
an additional CROSSOVER TRACK between
the two existing TRACKS in YEE WO
STREET at its junction with CAROLINE
STREET and opposite Island Lot 1090.
J. J. STODART KENNEDY,
General Manager,
HONGKONG TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1916. [183]

G. E.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the Captain
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [77]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Size.SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No 10 to S&S&G. at \$5, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [189]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [170]

NOW READY.

DIRECTORY

OF

PROTESTANT
MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

PRICE:

Cloth Cover ... \$1.25

Paper ... 0.80

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Office of Messrs.
JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on
TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M.,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of
Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1915.The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED on THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
West Point Building Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [176]THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE,
LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be
held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE,
MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUES-
DAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.15 A.M., for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1915.The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED on THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE,
LIMITED.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Office of
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on
TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at Noon, for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1915.The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED on THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [177]THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will
be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE,
MATHESON & Co., LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st
February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts for
the year ending 31st December, 1915.The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED on THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5122, dated
18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares
numbered 85001 to 85100 inclusive fully paid-
up, standing in the Register in the name of
Mr. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, of
Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED.
Notice is hereby given that unless the said
certificate be produced at the Office of the
Company, Alexander Buildings, Des Vaux
Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the
8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate
for the said Shares will be issued and the old
Certificate will thereafter be held by the
Company as null and void.JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [166]THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209
for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to
4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the
name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON,
having been LOST. Notice is hereby given
that unless the said Certificate be produced
at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road
Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the
Third day of February, 1916, a New
Certificate for the said Shares will be issued
and the old Certificate will thereafter be held
by the Company as null and void.MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916 [144]

FOR SALE.

ONE 10 H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD
OIL ENGINE complete with
and coupled direct to one 8 K.W. Continuous
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts
with shaft regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for
ACUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
Alexander Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [64]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGEL",
No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up
and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good
Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with
Bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [114]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [106]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January,
1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

THE KENNELS, 183, Magazine Gap.
Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &
HARSTON.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation
Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [33]

TO LET.

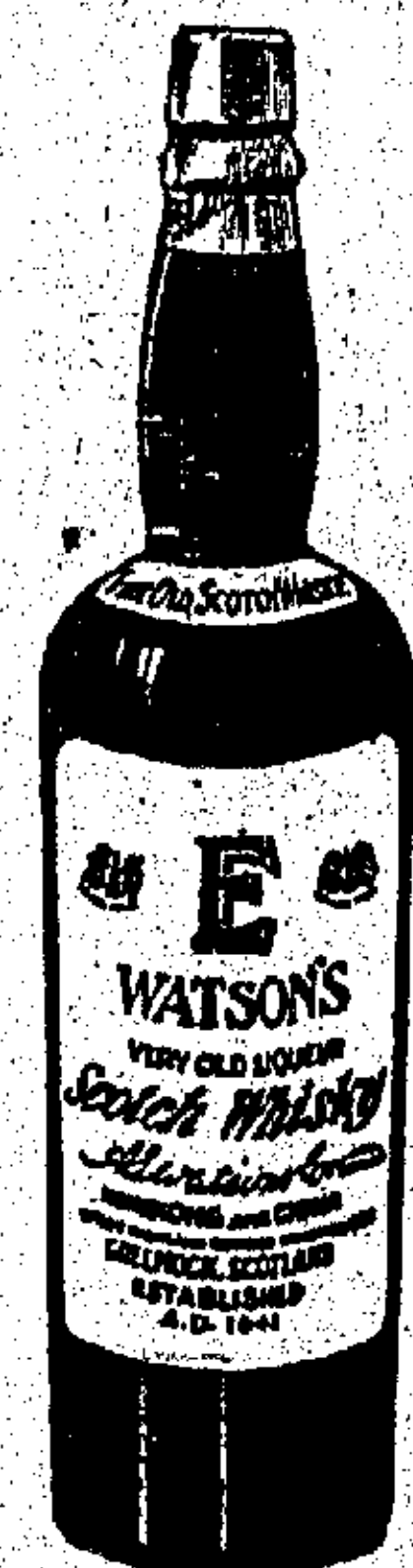
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway
Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE,
CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's
Building, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road,
with every modern convenience, including
English Bath and Kitchen, Range, Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
Flats specially designed to accommodate three
bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate
possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexander Buildings.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [19]FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and forPRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPOSTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Recordof the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in theHONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage
free to any part of
the World.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

BIRTHS.

GOUZBOURN.—At No. 27, Haskell Road,
Shanghai, on January 13th to Mr.
and Mrs. W. GOUZBOURN, a son.
REISS.—At 40, Connaught Road, Shang-
hai, on January 18th, to Mr. and
Mrs. HUGO REISS, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BREWER-WHEEN.—At H. B. M. Consulate,
Shanghai, and afterwards at Holy
Trinity Cathedral, on January 14th,
Herbert Edwin, second son of the late
Walker William Brewer, to Con-
stance Isabel, youngest daughter of
the late Percy Wheen and Mrs.
Wheen, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

BURN.—Killed in action in France, on
January 10th, while serving with the
Royal Fusiliers, Empire Battalion.
R. A. BURN, of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank, son of the late Mr.
G. W. BURN, of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 20TH JANUARY, 1916

GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

I.

It must always be something of a shock to
a newcomer, impressed with the many evi-
dences of moral and material achievement
which Hongkong presents, to learn that the
community to whose enterprise and com-
mercial ability the Colony owes its founda-
tion and prosperity is still excluded from
any effective participation in local govern-
ment. Yet this is the simple fact. On both
the Executive and Legislative Councils
there is, it is true, an unofficial element,
but as this is in a permanent minority, it
can only express its views on the measures
that come before it and hope for the best.
Moreover, of this unofficial element not
more than one-third, even in the Legisla-
tive Council, can be regarded by any
stretch of the imagination, as representa-
tive of the general community, two mem-
bers being nominated respectively by the
Justices of the Peace and the Chamber of
Commerce, while the remaining four are
appointed by the Governor. In these
days when every little village in England
has its elected Parish Council and the
humblest agricultural labourer possesses
the Parliamentary franchise, such a sys-tem as that which obtains in this Colony
is an anachronism and stands self-condem-
ned. What, it may fairly be asked, are the
peculiar conditions obtaining in Hongkong
which require that as soon as he sets foot in
the Colony an Englishman shall be de-
prived of those elementary rights of citizen-
ship which he is accustomed to exercise at
Home? Does he cease to bear the burdens
of citizenship—to provide by his industry
the funds for carrying on the public ser-
vices? Is he less enterprising, less intelli-
gent, or less trustworthy than his stay-at-
home brother in Great Britain, who is con-
sidered competent not merely to manage
his own domestic concerns but also to con-
trol Imperial policy? If not, why should
he not be permitted to have a voice in any-
thing at all? It is surely strange that the
Imperial Government, which always shows
such a very punctilious regard for native
customs, and that a readiness to introduce
our representative institutions, as far as
circumstances permit, to peoples previous-
ly subject to despotic rule should exist
side by side with a reluctance to with-
draw a bureaucratic form of govern-
ment from people who have been nurtured
in the lap of democracy. While we are
denied a proper share in the management
of our own affairs our only safeguard
against abuse or injustice lies in an ap-
peal to the Colonial Office. But that is a
very circuitous method, only to be re-
sorted to in extreme cases, and then not al-
ways successfully, as, for example, when
the resolution of a special meeting of the
Chamber of Commerce in favour of an in-
quiry into the coinage question was ig-
nored because the then GOVERNOR sent a
covering despatch to the SECRETARY OF
STATE repudiating it. It may, of course,
be argued that in such a case the public
are to blame for submitting to arbitrary
and contemptuous treatment, but, save in
very exceptional circumstances, when pas-
sions are aroused, there is a disposition,
fostered by the patriarchal form of
government, to regard protest as hardly
worth while.As a community we are entitled to ask
for some more direct means of making our
wishes known and respected. The first and
simplest method would be to elect the
British unofficial representatives on the
Legislative Council by popular vote. It
would not be a very revolutionary change,
but it would ensure the faithful expression
and due consideration of the views of the
commercial community, create a healthy
interest in public affairs, promote admini-
strative efficiency, and develop our corpo-
rate sense. It must not be supposed that in
saying this we make any charge against the
present administration except that it is
wrong in principle. Even good govern-
ment, it has been said, is not always a sat-
isfactory substitute for self-government.Some reform along the lines which we
have indicated is long overdue, and the
public will be glad to see that steps are
being taken to secure it. Twenty years have
passed since any modification was made in
the constitution of our government. Since
then political ideas have undergone a pro-
found change. Past experience teaches,
however, that nothing will ever be conceded
which is not first demanded, and not al-
ways then without delay and demur. The
initiative is not likely to be taken by the
official element in the Colony, and Hong-
kong lies too far away from Downing
Street to bulk very largely in the horizon
of busy Colonial Secretaries or to induce
them to lavish attention upon it unasked.A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-day at 3 p.m.Telegraphic advice has been received
that Mr. A. Shelton Hooper leaves London
on the 23rd inst. by the P. and O. steamer
Malaga.Fantan, under the name of Paikwan,
has again been legalized at Canton, says
Reuter's correspondent, despite protests.
For the monopoly \$400,000 has been paid.Mr. R. J. Stevenson, of the Public
Works Department, has informed the
police that on Tuesday night a basket
containing 14 chickens, value \$30, was
stolen from his chicken-house.Another substantial haul of opium has
been effected. Revenue officers Wilden
and Langley boarded the *Daigi Maru* on
her arrival from Haiphong and seized 380
taels of prepared opium, concealed in the
false sides of a saloon cabin. The opium
is valued at \$3,500.The Chinese who was arrested when in
possession of 12 lbs. of silver and 7 oz.
of gold, which had apparently been melted
down, was discharged by the Magistrate
yesterday. Inspector Brazil stated that
an account book found on defendant
showed that he had bought articles of
jewellery from various persons.The General Committee of the British
Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai are
considering questions relating to the China
Homeward Freight Conference and while
they can hold out little hope of a marked
increase in the tonnage available for the
European trade, hope to obtain some
modifications of the present Conference
Rules which will be of assistance to ex-
porters and shippers generally.Mr. J. R. Wood committed to the
Criminal Sessions yesterday a Chinese
who was charged with robbery with
violence. Inspector Brazil told the
Magistrate that a woman visited a
money-changer's in Queen's Road and was
wending her way homeward, having over
\$80 in her possession, when two men seized
her from behind and stole the money.
Both men ran off, and the defendant was
caught by a constable of the Police Re-
serve.The Consul-General for France (M.
Gaston Liebert) has been appointed
Consul-General at New York and leaves
Hongkong on the 15th February, by the
Tenby Maru, to take up the duties in
his new responsible position. M. Liebert
has been in charge of the French Con-
sulates in Hongkong for about 12 years.
The many friends of the Consul-General
and Mmes. Liebert, while greatly regret-
ting their departure, will offer their
sincere and hearty congratulations to M.
Liebert on a promotion that is most as-
suredly merited.

THE PASSING OF THE HUN.

Oh! Wilhelm, how we miss you!
Was it but yesterday
We took you to the "Empire"
And watched you sail away?The "Thatched House Club" stands
empty;
No more the crow's-nests feel
Their flimsy planks vibrating
Beneath an iron heel.No more our beauty-slumbers
Are unto us denied;
We get to bed each evening:
Nay, more, we sleep inside.Yet, in the midst of gladness,
When prisoner-guards are done,
We mourn a thing so noble,
So priceless as the Hun.Oh! Wilhelm, how we missed you!
You cost a pretty bill
For ammunition wasted
In front of Gun Club Hill.Yes, Wilhelm dear, we miss you;
And, though we've extra drill,
We're hoping most sincerely
We'll go on missing still.

D.S.O.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1916.

LOCAL BRITONS AND ACTIVE
SERVICE.IMPORTANCE OF FURTHERING
BRITISH TRADE.

SIR EVERARD FRASER'S VIEW.

In view of the discussion which took
place recently in our columns under the
title of "The Hongkong Hundred," the
following letter, which has been addressed
by H.M. Consul-General in Shanghai to
the management of one of the leading
institutions in that port has a peculiar
interest:—H. M. Consulate General,
Shanghai,
January 11th, 1916.SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of
your letter of this date forwarding a list
of the members of your staff who are of
military age with a note of their qualifica-
tions for military service.I concur most heartily in your opinion
that your institution has already depleted
its staff to the utmost point consistent with
due performance of its work for British
trade and that new members who leave
that work, even in order to serve in His
Majesty's Force, are in fact deserters from
duty.It is natural for men of deep loyalty to
desire to go to the front, and a soldier's
life in a great war for the right has a very
special attraction; but the interests of our
country are equally served by the zealous
performance of the duties of one's profes-
sion and, were all to throw overboard those
duties in order to go and fight, the sinews
of war would soon fail.Out here especially it is important to
keep up and to increase our business activi-
ty and I have no hesitation in declaring
my opinion that the man who denies him-
self the gratification of active service in
order to remain at the service of his em-
ployers whose business needs him, is worthy
of commendation as a true patriot.I have heard that some men, thus deny-
ing themselves, are uneasy lest after the
war they be despised for want of ardour.
To any man who needs it, I am willing to
give an official certificate that he did not
go to the war solely because of his duty
to his employers and because I was of
opinion that his bounteous service lay at
his post in Shanghai.(Sd.) E. H. FRASER,
Consul-General.SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL.TEN NOMINATIONS FOR NINE
SEATS.The following ten candidates have been
nominated for the nine seats on the
Shanghai Municipal Council:—Mr. E. I.
Ezra, Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura, Coun-
cil J. Jezierski, Messrs. J. Johnston, G.
S. Mackie, W. L. Merriam, F. C.
Pearce, E. C. Richards, C. Stepharius
and A. S. P. White Cooper.Of the outgoing Council, seven of the
old members have again been nominated,
the absentees from the list being Mr.
A. Hilds and Mr. A. Ishii. The new
members are Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura,
of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mr. E. C.
Richards, of the P. & O. S. N. Co., and
Mr. C. Stepharius, of Messrs. Buch-
heister.

THE WAR.

MONTENEGRO'S PEACE TERMS WITH AUSTRIA.

AMERICA'S EXPORT TRADE: ILLUMINATING FIGURES.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY TO BE MORE STRINGENT.

SOCIALISTS' VIGOROUS SUPPORT OF COMPULSION.

ANGRY SCENES IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET. ACCUSATIONS OF KEEPING THE TRUTH FROM THE COUNTRY.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KEEPING THE TRUTH FROM THE PEOPLE.

SCENES IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th.
In the debate on the Budget in the Prussian Diet remarkable and insistent demands for the reform of the Prussian franchise were made by Socialist Catholic and Progressive members as compensation for the sacrifices necessitated by the war. Herr Hirsch, a Socialist, further demanded the complete restoration of the independence of Belgium.

Herr Heydebrand, a member of the Conservative party, declared that it was contrary to the interests of the Country to settle the Franchise question now because the end of the war was not yet apparent. Firm determination was still necessary.

Herr Heydebrand was constantly interrupted when he proceeded to lay upon the table the responsibility for the continuation of the war. Herr Liebknecht and other Socialists shouting "The blood falls on you who are keeping the truth from the people."

THE WAR BRIDEGROOMS.

THEIR POSITION UNDER THE COMPULSION ACT.

LONDON, January 18th.

As a result of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons on the Compulsion Bill it was decided that the men married after November 2nd, 1915, should be treated as single men for the purposes of the Act. The date originally fixed was August 15, 1915.

"A HUMBAG AND A COWARD."

SOCIALISTS' OPINION OF THE SHIRKER.

LONDON, January 18th.

Those opposing compulsory service "in the name of the masses" are trenchantly denounced in a manifesto issued by the Socialist Defence Committee. The manifesto says objection to compulsion in the present circumstances is hypocrisy, as "direct and indirect compulsion is the keystone of the edifice of Trade Unionism."

The manifesto stigmatises as a humbug and a coward any eligible Trade Unionist now refusing to enlist.

NO QUESTION OF STRIKES.

A LABOUR LEADER'S VIEWS.

LONDON, January 18th.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Labour Member for Derby, the protagonist of the Labour opponents to the Military Bill, declared, in an interview, that once the Bill became law there should be no question of strikes. He would have no hand in promoting industrial revolution so long as the war continued. Provided the promise made by Mr. Asquith that there should be safeguarding measures to prevent any abuse of the Act to the detriment of Labour he would use his influence to keep industry giving.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"THE BLOCKADE FARCE." ILLUMINATING FIGURES.

LONDON, January 18th.

The Morning Post under the heading of "The Blockade Farce" publishes a telegram from Washington giving some remarkable figures relating to America's exports to neutral countries during the first ten months of 1915 compared with the first ten months of 1913. The figures quoted include the following:—

	1915.	1913.
Wheat	50,000,000 bushels	19,000,000
Maize	28,950,000 bushels	13,750,000
Flour	5,100,000 barrels	1,417,000
Bacon	91,500,000 pounds	30,900,000
Boots	4,800,000 pairs	462,000
Cotton	1,100,000 bales	53,000

Automobiles & parts 20,000,000 dollars U.S.A. 1,300,000
American exports to Germany for the same periods respectively were:

	1915.	1913.
Wheat	15,000 bushels	12,000,000
Maize	15,000 bushels	6,000,000
Flour	nil.	140,000
Bacon	273,000 pounds	110,000
Boots	nil.	471,000
Cotton	194,000 bales	1,700,000
Automobiles	2,800 dollars U.S.A.	775,000

MORE STRINGENT MEASURES.

New York, January 18th.

It is stated that Mr. Wilson has received from London from Mr. Page, the United States Ambassador, and from Colonel House, the President's Special Envoy to Europe, information that the blockade of Germany will shortly be more stringently enforced. These reports have been received with satisfaction by Americans as it is thought an effective blockade will end the dangerous controversy over neutral commerce.

ATTEMPT TO SHIP RUBBER TO GERMANY.

GERMANS FINED IN AMERICA.

New York, January 18th.

Five Germans and a rubber Company have been fined sums ranging from \$10 to \$150 sterling for conspiracy in trying to ship rubber to Germany.

CANADA'S VOLUNTARY EFFORTS.

OTTAWA, January 18th.

In the House of Commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier affirmed that Canada's spontaneous desire was to do her duty and bring the war to a successful conclusion. He promised to support the raising of the Canadian forces to half a million. He emphasised, however, that this must not be the prelude to Conscription.

The Premier replied, dwelling optimistically on the immediate prospects and paying a tribute to the Canadians who were already sending 120,000 troops and had 220,000 under arms. He emphatically repeated that he had no intention of introducing Conscription.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY REQUISITIONING OF SHIPS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

LONDON, January 18th.

The heavy requisitioning of ships on Government account is being keenly discussed in shipping circles.

It appears, says the Times, that vessels are being requisitioned to load cargoes of coal for Italy and elsewhere and are then to be released on condition that they load cargoes of grain for Home. It is understood that vessels in the Eastern Mediterranean have been released on condition that they load cargoes for Indian ports, including a stipulated proportion of manganese ore which is required for the manufacture of munitions.

JAPANESE PRINCE TO VISIT EUROPE.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MISSION.

It is stated that a Japanese Prince will visit Russia and England in April on an important political mission.

IRISHMEN WITH THE COLOURS.

LONDON, January 18th.

In the course of a speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Redmond pointed out that large proportions of the Australian, South African and Canadian contingents were men of Irish blood.

THE CHARM OF ALLITERATION. CONTINUOUS COMMITTEE OF CONCILIATION.

THE HAGUE, January 18th.

A neutral Peace Conference organised by Mr. Ford will sit permanently at Stockholm and will be styled the Continuous Committee of Conciliation.

NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

LONDON, January 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that Mr. Joseph Pease had been appointed Postmaster General.

[Mr. Pease has been President of the Board of Education since 1911 and was formerly Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. From 1908 to 1910 he was a very popular Chief Liberal Whip.]

LORD MONTAGU ARRIVES HOME.

LONDON, January 18th.

Lord Montagu has arrived home in England and is staying at Beaulieu. He is still suffering from the effects of his experiences.

ALLIES CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 18th.

M. Briand arrived in London yesterday evening. The Allied Ministers meet in London to-day.

THE MURDER OF MR. PRIESTLEY.

LONDON, January 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he had received a report from the Indian Government regarding the murder of Mr. Priestley in Lahore in which the opinion was expressed that the brutal crime was not committed from political motives.

MR. LINCOLN, EX M. P. DISAPPEARS.

New York, January 18th.

Treibtsch Lincoln, whose extradition was ordered on a charge of forgery in Great Britain, escaped from custody whilst en route to the Court in connection with an appeal which had been lodged against this order. He made a pretext of going to the lavatory of a restaurant and disappeared.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL SIR M. J. G. SCOBIE.

The death has occurred of Colonel Sir Mackay John Graham Scobie, aged 63 years.

The deceased, who was a solicitor by profession, held the rank of Hon. Colonel of the 1st Batt. the Herefordshire Regiment. He was Mayor of Hereford in 1882-3 and was a prominent Freemason.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IMPATIENT ONES.

LONDON, January 18th.

The Unionist and Liberal Committees pledged to a more vigorous prosecution of the war now number respectively 120 and 40. Both are growing.

DUTCH LINER IN DIFFICULTIES.

TOWED INTO GRAVESEND.

LONDON, January 18th.

The Dutch liner Rijndam bound for Rotterdam is proceeding to Gravesend to-night with her bows down and assisted by tugs. All the passengers are safe. Three stokers were killed and four injured. The liner is quite safe.

THE VON PAPEN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, January 18th.

The von Papen papers will shortly be issued as a White Paper.

PREVENTION OF REVOLTS IN CHINA.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, January 18th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said he had no knowledge of the note which, it was said, had been addressed to the Diplomat in Peking by the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting their co-operation with the Chinese Government in order to prevent occurrences similar to the revolt in Shanghai.

Asked whether Great Britain had requested Japan to prohibit the export of beans and bean oil from Dalmatia to neutral countries, Sir Edward Grey said the matter had been discussed but prohibition was found to be unpracticable. Other methods of preventing the goods from reaching the enemy were preferred.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TERMS OF PEACE.

THE AUSTRO-MONTENEGRIN ARRANGEMENT.

ROME, January 18th.

It is stated that the terms of the Austro-Montenegrin arrangement are that Montenegro cedes Mount Lovchen in exchange for an Adriatic Port and independence. King Nicholas issued a proclamation stating that it was a case of surrender or ruin.

SUBMISSION TO THE INEVITABLE.

PARIS, January 18th.

The Montenegro Consulate has issued a statement which says that unfortunate Montenegro had to submit to the inevitable. It may be taken for certain that the King and Government only yielded after the army had exhausted the last cartridge, and even flight was impossible with enemy frontiers, and hostile Albanians in the rear. The conditions of surrender, the details of which come from enemy sources, may be discussed interminably. Opprobrium may be heaped upon the unfortunate vanquished but this will in no wise detract from the sublime role played by heroic Montenegro in the great war.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH REGIMENTS ANNIHILATED.

PETROGRAD, January 18th.

An official communiqué states that the Russian offensive is developing favourably in Persia and the Caucasus, the Russians capturing strong Turkish positions at relatively slight loss and taking twelve guns and huge quantities of munitions from the enemy. They also captured numerous prisoners and some Turkish regiments were annihilated.

THE ADVANCE TO BAGHDAD.

LONDON, January 18th.

Mr. Chamberlain, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, stated that the advance to Baghdad had been undertaken with the concurrence of the Military Advisers of the Home Government.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTERMITTENT CANNONADES.

PARIS, January 18th.

A communiqué reports intermittent cannonades.

PRINCE OF WALES RETURNS TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, January 18th.

The Prince of Wales has returned to the Front.

ENEMY SUFFER CONSIDERABLY.

LONDON, January 18th.

A communiqué states that a mine was exploded yesterday near Fricourt, destroying a large portion of the enemy's parapets. The enemy suffered considerably both from the explosion and from our artillery fire following it. Apart from intermittent artillery activity to-day has been quiet.

BRITISH BOMBARDING LENS.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th.

A communiqué from Berlin speaks of the British as vigorously bombarding Lens.

GERMAN BATTERY DAMAGED.

PARIS, January 18th.

A communiqué states that between the Oise and the Aisne our batteries wrecked German trenches.

An enemy battery in the Vosges was badly damaged by our shell fire.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN WARSHIP FOUNDERS.

COPENHAGEN, January 18th.

A small German auxiliary warship has foundered off Aero Island. The fate of the crew is unknown, but German uniforms and caps have been washed ashore.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

QUESTION STUDIED BY SPECIAL COUNCIL.

PETROGRAD, January 18th.

It is stated that the Cabinet has decided to create a Higher Council of Ministers to consider the economic, commercial and industrial position in respect to the war. The Civil Authorities have returned to Dvinsk.

BERLIN'S ADMISSION.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th.

A communication from Berlin admits that the Russians have made a successful attack to the south-east of Riga.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS RE-ESTABLISH THEIR LINES.

ROME, January 18th.

A communiqué states that after severe fighting the Italians re-captured all the trenches to the north-west of Gorizia which they lost on Saturday, thus re-establishing their old lines.

AEROPLANES BOMB ANCONA.

ANCONA, January 18th.

Five enemy aeroplanes bombed Ancona, killing one person. The damage was slight.

SEALS FOR THE MONARCHY.

The Chinese Government has made twelve new seals, some of jadestone and some of gold. On the occasion of appointing an heir to the Throne, a jadestone seal will be used. In diplomacy, one jadestone seal and one gold seal will be used. In the worship of Heaven and Earth, a special white jadestone seal will be used on each occasion. The rest of the seals will be used in connexion with the worship of ancestors, bestowal of honours, military affairs, issue of rewards and grand reviews of troops.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JAPAN AND THE CHINESE MISSION.

REASON OF REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT.

PEKING, January 19th.

The Japanese Legation state the reason for the request that the proposed Chinese Mission to Japan should be postponed was because Chinese undesirable were entering Japan, evidently with designs on members of the Mission. Consequently, grave risk would be incurred if the Minister proceeded to Tokyo. No insult was intended.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR-ELECT.

PEKING, January 19th.

It is officially denied that the Emperor-Elect is seriously ill. His physicians declare that there is no grounds for the rumours circulated. His Majesty's health has not been so perfectly satisfactory for a long time.

FIRING LINE TO THE BEACH.

EFFECTIVE AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

"A good deal has reached the Australian press about the breakdown of hospital transport arrangements in the early days of the expedition and of certain defects later," wrote the Official Commonwealth Correspondent from Gaba Tepeh. "These matters, no doubt, are being or have been investigated by the proper authorities. May it be hoped that the public will not include in a general condemnation those who have been from the first working splendidly for their country in a zone to which that condemnation cannot and does not apply—the zone of operations from the firing line to the beach. It would be unfortunate if, because of matters which may or may not have occurred in the transport of the wounded or subsequently, the medical service and system which has been the pride of Anzac should come under any slur. From the Australian stretcher-bearers, whose work under fire has been the admiration of all who have the least knowledge of them, to the work of those responsible for the sanitation of the 1st Australian Division, which lately won from a Commission of visiting British surgeons the highest praise, the record of the Australian medical service at Anzac has been such as to deserve not a slur but the warmest thanks their country can give."

"The work of organising an important service in a campaign like this needs almost as much agility of mind as the climbing of these hills needs agility of body. The mind has to jump from one obstacle to another, and to wind its way through sudden checks, surprises, dislocations, like an acrobat. It is a young man's war. There are signal exceptions. But I do not think anyone will deny that the successes have generally been those of the younger men. If there has been a mistake in Australia in the past it has, perhaps, been the choosing for responsible commands of men who are too old. The practice has been when war comes on to appoint junior men generally to the junior posts and choose for some of the most responsible senior commands senior men of high standing in their profession, but who have not necessarily any hospital or military experience. That practice, in experience, does not make the best of the services of the one man."

GERMAN FIRMS USE JAPANESE NAMES.

TO CARRY ON "BUSINESS AS USUAL."

The following important despatch was sent to the Australian Premier from the Trade Commissioner to the East respecting the probability of German firms in Japan trying to trade with Australia under Japanese names:—

"I have the honour to advise that his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Tokyo, has drawn the attention of British subjects in Japan to the fact that trading with the enemy is now strictly prohibited, and that it has been brought to notice that certain German firms in Japan have commenced doing business in Japanese names, the following being the cases so far brought to notice, viz:—

German Firms.	Japanese Name.
Winckler & Co.	T. Miyabe.
Bergmann & Co.	Nigo Shoton.
Otto Heimers & Co.	Asada Shokai.
Becker & Co.	Kato Gomei Kaisha.

German Firms.	Japanese Name.
Bergmann & Co.	Sawada & Co.
M. Raspe & Co.	Kato & Co.
Becker & Co.	Toyo Bussan Export Co.
Carlowitz & Co.	Takashiro
Winckler & Co.	Kubota Exporting Co.
Van Nierop & Co.	Tanaka (T. Goda).
V. Hermann, of Siemens, Schuckert & Co.	Kasai & Co.

"It is highly probable that other German firms will do likewise, and endeavour to carry on business as usual with Australia, and other British possessions. The Japanese laws, so far, afford no means of preventing trading with enemy subjects, but may, later on, come into line. As it is highly probable that the German firms have referred to, as also others, may endeavour to continue business with Australia under the cover of Japanese names, I advise that the strongest measures be adopted in Australia accordingly, and that the Commonwealth authorities should be approached on the matter."

A copy of the despatch has been forwarded to the Commonwealth Government.

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE
1916.FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-
CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLE-
MENTS, MALAY STATES,
NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compiler invites the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantages of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to cooperate with them by returning promptly the forms sent out for revision, and by furnishing, also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

Those advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so without further delay.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated.

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.		
Peking.	Sochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Pootung.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kewkiang.	Samsui.
Antung.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Manchurian.	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade C'tres.	Shansi.	Wuchow.
Nanchang.	Iohang.	Kwangchow.
Bairon.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Hohow.
Choofoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihsui.	Wenchow.	Mingtau.
Tsianfu.	Santa.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Semao.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Swtow.		
JAPAN AND FORMOSA.		
Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kobe.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tsushima.
Hongo.	Nagasaki.	Yakow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	
EASTERN SIBERIA.		
Vladivostok.	Nisolejvsk.	
CHOREN.		
Seoul.	Wonsan.	Makpo.
Chemuipo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kusan.	Pingyang.	Songhin.
HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.		
HINDU-CHINA.		
Madras.	Amnam.	Tourade.
Bombay.	Lue.	Sagun.
British Provinces.	Quindon.	Cambridge.
PHILIPPINES.		
Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
BORNEO.		
Sarawak.	Labuan.	British North Borneo.
Brunei.		
MALAY STATES.		
Pekah.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kuantan.	Tringganu.	Perlis.
Singapore.	Pedang.	Malacca.
Penang.	Wohlo.	Wohlo.
NETHERLANDS INDIA.		
Batavia.	Samarang.	Pedang.
Buitenzorg.	Surabaya.	Macassar.
East Coast of Sumatra.		
NAVAL SQUADRONS.		
British.	Japanese.	United States.
French.	Siamese.	Italian.

OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformly in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS of the last half century in the Far East contains the names of over 30,000 FOREIGNERS,

arranged, with the initials as well as the surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE MAPS AND PLANS

of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, though condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.

JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIABLE FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NO REST NIGHT OR
DAY FROM ECZEMA

With Terrible Itching and Burning.
Legs and Arms Much Swollen.
Face Not Fit to Be Seen. Used
Cuticura Soap and Ointment.
Eczema Completely Gone.

3, Linden Terrace, Hill St., Kowloon.
Bristol, Eng.—"Twelve months ago I first
saw the symptoms of eczema in the form
of a red patch on my chest.
The eczema went
on my leg causing terrible
itching and burning from
valley patches every day.
It still continued to go
further up my body until
it had reached my face,
completely closing my
eyes. My legs and arms
were also much swollen.
Consequently I had to pay some one to do
my work as I had neither heart nor strength
to do it myself. I could not get an hour's
rest by night or day with this terrible
itching and burning. I was confined to my
house for quite six months, as my face was
not fit to be seen.
"I had treatment for some time but failed
to get any relief. I bought some Cuticura
Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and
I am pleased to say I found instant relief
from the itching and burning. I continued
to use both and I began to mend rapidly
getting good rest at night, and now the
eczema has completely gone." (Signed) Mrs.
Emily Morgan, Jan. 21, 1914.

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MACHINE GUNS AND HIGH
EXPLOSIVES.WHAT WE WERE LATE IN
DISCOVERING.

Mr. Lloyd George (Minister of Munitions) in the House of Commons said that the footprints of the Allies had been dogged by the spectre of "too late." In appealing for more labour, he said that only a trifling percentage of machine tools and lathes were working night shifts. He was sure a change would be made, but feared that it might be too late. We had discovered late the value of high explosives, and realised late the incredible number of shells required. Mr. Lloyd George told an astonished house that it was not until Mr. Asquith visited the trenches in June that the overwhelming importance of machine guns was realised, and the orders, therefore, enormously increased.

RELUCTANT CONVERTS.

Mr. Lloyd George said it was six months since Mr. Asquith had invited him to take charge of the provision of munitions for the army. He was instructed to increase supplies in order to lessen losses when attacking perilous positions. Previously what we had stunted in material we had squandered in lives. Our shortage of shells was known to our troops and the enemy, but neither knew how really short we were in some very essential particulars. Military experts had believed the days of high explosives were numbered, except in the case of siege guns—and considered shrapnel the only weapon of field warfare. The British were reluctant converts to the conclusion that a very substantial proportion of high explosives was essential for success in trench warfare.

Experts now believed that quite half of the high explosives were necessary, but came to that conclusion too late to prevent a shortage of shells at the beginning of the year. The Ministry of Munitions had erected buildings to supplement the works of private firms. The Ministry had organised 40 local ammunition committees in the most important engineering centres, consisting of business men; also they were up national shell factories, which were a conspicuous success. They were not only increasing the supply, but minimising labour difficulties and enabling the Government to check prices. The result had been that last week the factories turned out three times as many high explosive shells as were turned out by all the arsenals at work in the United Kingdom during the month of May.

The quantity of shells fired during the operations in September was enormous. The battle lasted weeks, yet there was no shortage. This ammunition was the result of four months of careful husbanding, but the whole was replaced in a month, and soon we would be in a position to replace it in a single week. The position regarding medium guns and howitzers was thoroughly satisfactory up to midsummer this year. Big guns were not ordered on a large scale. Considerable reductions had been effected in the prices of raw materials. There had been an aggregate saving of about £20,000,000 by the department securing control of the metal market of the country.

OUTPUT OF MACHINE GUNS.

One of the first things, he continued, was multiplying the output of machine guns. A new factory to produce smaller guns had been equipped. Two new factories had been erected to turn out a new type of machine-gun, with the result that the delivery had increased fivefold. The output of rifles had vastly increased. Trench mortars were a new development, but the output of grenades had increased forty times. The cost of 18-pounder ammunition had been reduced by 40 per cent, and other ammunition proportionately. They wanted labour to man all the factories. Machines for making machine guns were standing idle for lack of men. If he could get skilled men where he wanted them, the problem of the war would be solved.

In no war ever fought had the preponderance of machinery been so completely established. The German successes were almost entirely due to the mechanical preponderance achieved at the beginning of the war. We appointed a number of hushers to visit the factories to find out what was wrong, to set it right and to press forward contracts. The net result had been an increase in the deliveries of old orders by 60 per cent. Two emergency factories for filling shells were erected in six weeks. That was a fine piece of hustling. Mr. Thomas, who went to America, reported that Mr. J. P. Morgan had saved Britain millions by preventing the inflation of prices.

For the new factories we wanted 80,000 skilled workers and 300,000 unskilled. He heard talk about over-ordering and over-production. Nothing could be so mischievous. They could talk of over-ordering when they had as much as the Germans. A good margin was a wise insurance. Less than enough was foolish extravagance. What we spared in money we spilled in blood.

FATAL WORDS.

He had a remarkable photograph of the Loos battlefield, showing the barbed wire undestroyed, and only one machine gun emplacement intact. Every soldier said the only way of doing it was to have enough ammunition to crush every enemy trench and every concrete emplacement, to shatter every machine gun, and rend every yard of entanglements. If the enemy wanted to resist he must do it in the open.

He appealed to the employers and workmen not to have "too late" inscribed on the portals of the workshops. They were fatal words in this war—too late moving here, too late arriving there, too late coming to this decision, too late starting on that enterprise, too late in preparing. The footprints of the Allies were dogged by the mocking spectre of "too late." "Unless we quicken our movements," he concluded, "damnation will fall on the sacred cause, for which so much gallant blood has flowed. Victory depends on the

WAR NEWS

LEAVE FOR MEN AT THE FRONT.

STATEMENT BY MR. TERNANT.

Action is at last to be taken with regard to the military leave scandal. While some units have had plenty of leave, many others have had none at all for twelve months and others none whatever. Attention has frequently been called to the matter, but absolutely nothing has been done. However, on the question being again asked in Parliament by Mr. Thomas, the Labour Member for Derby, Mr. Tennant said: "This is a matter within the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, but as I have received such numerous representations showing that it is of general interest, I am writing privately to the Commander-in-Chief with respect to it."

FRENCH OFFICER'S SELF-
MARTYRDOM.

The Daily Chronicle's Salonika correspondent writes that he has received trustworthy information regarding the extraordinary self-martyrdom of a French submarine officer. When the Turks desired to exhibit a captured French submarine, the Turkish engineers found they were not acquainted with the internal secrets. The authorities sent for the French officer, who, learning their mission, seized the opportunity for destroying the submarine. He bade his fellow-prisoners good-bye amid suppressed shouts of "Vive la Patrie." While demonstrating the machinery of the submarine to six superior Turkish officers, the Frenchman managed to start the engines. The submarine sped away, dived, and was not seen again.

HOW BALKAN POLITICS ARE
CONDUCTED.

"Balkan politics are conducted," says Dr. E. J. Dillon, in an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, "not as stay-at-home political chiefs imagine, solely in accordance with what seem to be or really are the interests of the countries concerned, but also with constant reference to the temporary aims and personal motives of those who happen to govern them. It is not, therefore, by appeals to intellectual probity, public spirit, or patriotism that one can hope to influence their trend, but only by moving levers on a lower plane." This statement, he says, covers a plain fact long since recognised and put to profit by the Germans. Germany and Austria humoured the whims of influential individuals in the Balkans, fostered their inordinate ambition, gratified their momentary desires, and even allured the few patriotic leaders by the prospect of linking their country's future to the cause that must triumph. As to Bulgaria, Ferdinand's ideas have been shaped by the necessity of making reparation for the calamity which he brought down upon his subjects two years ago by ordering the treacherous attack on the Serbians and the Greeks.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

"What suits England in a general way suits us," says Romolo Murri in the *Contemporary Review*, writing on Italy and England. "The policy of England in the Mediterranean is an essential condition of equipoise and liberty for all. In the inheritance of the Turkish Empire there is room also for Italy's legitimate ambitions. Lately, he remarks, the forces of certain organs of Giolittiism have combined to try to limit Italy's war, so that it may be carried on as little as possible, and only provisionally against Germany. But "We are not waging a little war of our own within the great war, as the Giolittiists would wish. That is a past which is not to return. We are against Austria, against Turkey, but, above all, against German Imperialism. We are making ours the aims of England in the present conflict. And we know that it is not merely a question of our conquering the enemy opposed to us, but that we may give England time to win. Our war could not go on, nor the war of France, nor that of Russia, without England's war. Our victory could never be secure or complete without her victory."

A TERROR TO SLACKERS.

An officer who was recently "somewhere in France" gives interesting details touching on the appearance and character of General Sir C. C. Menro. "In appearance," writes the officer, "he is a rather thick-set man, with a short, bristly moustache and steely eyes full of character. His voice is quiet but emphatic. Every word he utters and every gesture he makes is instinct with a restrained pugnacity and doggedness. On parade he is typically British, and no general with whom I am acquainted can inspire more confidence with less personal effort. You can see a regiment stiffen under his very glance."

"He is a terror to slackers—officers included," the letter goes on. "Punctilious in military etiquette himself, he exacts a similar standard from others. One of his most cherished convictions is that the first-rate fighter keeps himself as spruce under war conditions as possible, and on one will ever forget his rebuke to certain new troops. 'Regiments that have had months in the trenches and seen hard fighting maintain their soldier-like bearing and smart appearance,' he said, 'while you men, yet untried, are going about in a slovenly, unsoldier-like fashion and neglecting military smartness. This state of affairs will cease.' And it did," concluded the writer.

employers and workers. It is a question whether we are going to bring the war to an end in a year, victoriously, or linger along the bloodstained path for years."

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The Daily Telegraph Parliamentary correspondent, referring to the neglect to supply machine guns, asks why had not this been realised at the War Office till June, and why was it left to a civilian Prime Minister to press the truth upon the military authorities?

THREATENED ATTACK ON
EGYPT.

VON DER GOLTZ IN COMMAND.

It is reported in Amsterdam that General Von der Goltz is establishing his headquarters at Aleppo (Asia Minor), 70 miles east of the Mediterranean, where the Turco-Germans are being equipped for the invasion of Egypt. The German Emperor and the Sultan of Turkey sent messages to General Von der Goltz hoping that his efforts would soon be crowned with victory. His forces include a Constantinople army corps, armed with Krupp rifles. The troops are under German officers.

A Rome message says that German calculations received through neutral sources state that 500,000 Turks and 50,000 Germans are available for Egypt.

AFTER THE BATTLE AT
PRISREND.

RETREATING SERBIANS CUT OFF.

The correspondent of the Chicago Daily News says that after the bloody battle at Prisrend, which lasted for five days, the Serbians fired their last shell, spiked their guns, and fled to disorder towards Albania. Three thousand retreated through the Ipek Passes, which the Austrians quickly closed. The Bulgars closed the Dibra route. Seventy thousand of the eighty thousand Serbians engaged at Prisrend struggled to enter the Lunkulus Pass by a narrow gorge. One-half entered, then the Bulgars got the range and closed the entrance. All attempting to enter were killed, the artillery for five hours wreaking terrific slaughter on the non-resisting Serbians. Finally the Bulgars carried off 48,000 prisoners, the first contingent of those traversing the Lunkulus Pass, mainly men suffering from wounds and blistered feet.

Though faced with starvation, they reached Scutari in 13 days from Prisrend. They started with only three days' supply of bread. When a horse fell exhausted the soldiers skinned it and ate the raw meat, torn with bayonets from the carcass. The road was covered with snow, and afforded no shelter. The Serbians waded through nine streams up to the armpits. Their clothing became frozen, but they dared not stop to light fires. They plunged on day and night, fearing death through hunger. Subsequent contingents killed all their horses for food. General Putnik, Commander-in-Chief, was so feeble that the men carried him across the mountains to Scutari.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

RIGHTS OF ALIEN BORN.

The Court of King's Bench has given judgment in favour of Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel in the cases in which they were called upon to prove that they were entitled to membership of the Privy Council.

Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel had to reply to the contention that as they were not born within the British Empire, and were not of English parentage, they were incapable of belonging to the Privy Council.

Sir Edgar Speyer is a partner in his father's three firms—Speyer Bros., London; Speyer & Co., New York; and Speyer-Ellissen, Frankfurt-on-Main. He was resident partner of the Frankfurt firm till 1887, when he took direction of the London house. Sir Edgar six months ago offered to give up his title and Privy Councilship because of certain allegations concerning his loyalty. Mr. Asquith, however, informed him in a sympathetic letter that the King was not prepared to withdraw the distinctions conferred upon him in recognition of his public services and philanthropy.

Sir Ernest Cassel was born at Cologne in 1852, and holds the Order of the Crown of Prussia, Grand Cordon of the Polar Star of Prussia, and the Order of the Red Eagle of Sweden, and the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan.

ARMENIANS ESCAPE FROM
TURKS.

ENEMY WARDED OFF FOR 53 DAYS.

The Pastor of the Armenian church at Zeitun has given a thrilling account of the escape of over 4,000 Armenians. When banished from the villages they fled to the heights of Mousa Dagh. The refugees consisted of 2,000 women and girls, 427 babies, 623 young boys, and 1,051 men. Half of the latter were armed with old-fashioned rifles. Trenches were constructed together with ramparts of rocks. The Turks, who were well-armed, crept within four hundred yards. The Armenians at night made sorties and attacked the enemy with great courage. The Turks, who were surprised, retreated. Later 15,000 Turks resumed the siege. The Armenians rolled boulders down the mountain side disastrously for the Turks, as Mousa Dagh descends precipitately into the sea on one side.

Hoisting an immense flag bearing the words, "Christians in distress—rescue," they anxiously watched for a passing vessel. After warding off the Turks for 53 days the French-protected cruiser *Guichen* saw the signal and sent wireless messages for further ships. All the Armenians were rescued.

OUR FAILURES IN WAR.

NATIONAL NEGLECT OF SCIENCE.

The Romanes Lecture was delivered at Oxford on December 7th by Professor E. B. Poulton, who took as his subject "Science and the Great War." He declared that nearly all our failures in the present struggle have been due to "the national neglect of science and the excessive predominance in Parliament, and especially in the Government, of the spirit that is most antagonistic to science—the spirit of the advocate."

It was dangerous, he said, that a country which depended on science for its existence and prosperity should be ruled by politicians and Civil servants who, with hardly an exception, were utterly ignorant of science. Lawyer politicians, fixing their attention more steadily on American friendship than on German defeat, permitted the export from this country of the materials essential for propulsive ammunition—cotton, fats, and oils. Thanks to a scientific man, Sir William Ramsay, and to the Press, the Government had reversed this injurious policy so far as cotton was concerned; but it was still permitting the export of oils and fats in vast quantities. In a letter on this subject Sir William Ramsay said:—"Fats are the last stuff required for ammunition by the Germans."

One-third of German ammunition for heavy guns consists of nitro-glycerine; and fats are the only source of glycerine. I really can't understand the incredible folly of going on providing these brutes with the means of killing our men. Untold thousands of lives and an ever-growing volume of human misery were a terrible punishment for the neglect of science.

It was possible that military experts were mistaken in thinking that the final decision could be reached by fighting. It might have to be reached by economic and financial pressure. If the Government had seriously considered this possibility at the outset and made their preparations accordingly, asking for and accepting scientific advice on the subject, the war would have been long over. What right had Lord Robert Cecil to say that the starving of Germany was impossible? What we really needed to end the war was knowledge and firm action based on it. As it was, with its slipshod ways of conducting war and neglect of scientific authority, our own Government had done very much to help Germany out of the difficulty.

IDIOSYNCRASIES OF A HIGH
EXPLOSIVE SHELL.

A young officer who has arrived in a London hospital with a score or more of "hits" in various parts of his body—all from a high-explosive shell—and is now doing well, describes in a letter to his parents some of his sensations and experiences. His battalion was not in the attack, and many rumours of the progress of the fight reached them. He writes:

I had been writing all the afternoon when I heard quite a number of small shells come down in our lines. I was just going out to see if it was necessary to move the men to a quieter part of the trench when I saw a flash through the window of my dug-out, and felt my "within" removed very violently. I gave one yell and hopped out, and my sergeant, who was on the spot in an instant, took me over to another dug-out, where I found that I had been badly wounded and bruised and scratched. But much to my astonishment my middle was intact. There were a few larger scratches on my legs, and I iodined them, and was very pleased when I found my flesh was too numb to feel the liquid fire of the iodine.

My servant told me that only a few things in my dug-out had been ruined. The way one thing had been taken and the other left was wonderful. My wrist watch was hanging up about six inches from my Primus. The watch, having had its glass scratched in passing through the canopy and stuffing of a bed, is now going all right, though it was erratic for a time.

WATCHES OF THE NIGHT.

PATROL WORK IN GALLIPODI SCRUB.

[BY CAPTAIN C. E. W. DEAN, COMMONWEALTH CORRESPONDENT.]

In the long, dreary intervals of trench fighting you keep up the one semblance of the older sort of warfare. Even where all the rest of the country is shrouded up into trenches and support trenches and communication trenches—four and five and six lines of Turkish trenches in parts, with beautifully planned redoubts and a system of covered ways—even under those conditions there still remains one portion of country where war is carried out without any cover, and that is, the narrow portion between the trenches. Where the rival lines have come within a few yards, as along several parts of the old Anzac position, of course, it is instant death to stir outside the trenches. But where the distance is greater the Turks and we have our occasional patrols, and in the newer parts of the line, or where mountain gullies separate the two lines, there is quite considerable scope for scouting.

It is a weird, primitive sort of warfare—not unlike that of the old Fenimore Cooper novels. In the early days some of the best scouting was done by the Tasmanians; some youngsters slept one day, in the second week, out behind the enemy's lines, looking into him from his own rear. They watched a Turkish camp wake for breakfast—the low blue cloud across the gully, which, in the first grey of morning they took for the haze of the valley mist, turned out to be the smoke from a score of camp fires. They watched a big officer come out from a particularly dignified dug-out—saw one servant come along and bring him his washing basin, while another held his long, heavy grey overcoat and his sword and his whip, and then fetched him his breakfast. They watched this and much more, and afterwards went out in the crow's nest of the old *Bachante*—a true friend, if ever we had one—and showed her where to shell it, and were royally feasted in the ship's canteen. All this happened six months ago, in the early days—you cannot do those things now, with the lines drawn closely all around you.

And yet there are open spaces—great mountain gullies—where both the Turks and our men go. Sometimes our scouts, listening out there, hear the enemy's patrol—hear one sentry hiss a signal to show his relief the way—just a low hiss heard through the bushes, or the yip of a dog, or the well-imitated hoot of an owl. Sometimes they actually see them and meet them. The enemy used to send isolated men right up to the parapet of our trenches, to lie up there and listen, and only the other day an officer and a certain scout, having marked down the position of what they believed to be one of those gentlemen, went out from the trenches to bayonet him. But he was off before they reached the place—so all they heard of him was the crash, as of a heavy animal plunging through the bush, as he broke down hill through the dark.

That same scout and another were leaving our own lines one night recently when they heard a stir in the bushes to one side of them. The scrub is full of such noises, and anyone new to the game is apt to imagine himself surrounded by all sorts of unseen watchers, until he comes to recognize the scurry of a lizard or the stir of a grasshopper. These two were old hands, and they went on. The same sign was repeated. Something stirred again. By this time they were fairly certain that they were being tracked—but the chances were they were two to one, so they went on without appearing to heed. All down the gutter along which they went there followed them, through the dark, the pad, pad of a man's muffled feet. When they stopped it stopped; when they went on it went on. Lower down, where the gutter divided, there was a bush growing in the fork of it, and they meant to slip in behind this bush and get him as he went past. They dodged into the bush, and the dark figure of the man came down the gutter within a few yards of them, but instead of passing, he lay down behind that bush also, on the other side from the two Australians. There they stayed, not knowing in the least what was in the head of that Turk, and he not knowing what was in theirs, but so close that they could almost hear each other breathing. In the bush some distance on the other side of them was a rustling of leaves. It seemed that the Turks were lying in wait for them.

The two men knew that a patrol of ours would come that way shortly, so they decided to wait till it drove their bird past them. But he never came. When the patrol disturbed him as it neared the place he withdrew quietly along another track, which was unknown to our men, and his place was empty.

The Turk never fires a shot on these expeditions if it can possibly be avoided. He is there to get information, and not to kill enemies, and if he can get the information without his presence being discovered so much the better for his job. If there is fighting, it is done as far as possible with the bayonet. On the day of landing one of our scouts, creeping forward, found a Turk in the bush watching one of our earliest parties—the time the scouts had crept round behind, the Turk was covering the young officer who was leading. He had fired one shot—but before he could fire the second the scout's clubbed rifle had descended on the back of his head. That is the scout's training.

The recently-issued £10,000,000 Canadian War Loan was more than twice subscribed. Nearly one-quarter of the total amount applied for by the thirty subscribing Assurance companies was taken by the Sun Life of Canada, namely, £4,000,000. Some months ago, also, the same company took up £200,000 of the Second British War Loan; and recently made application for 1,000,000 francs of the French Loan at present in course of offering.

THE SERBIAN ARMY.

DESCRIPTION BY AN OFFICER OF THE R.A.M.C.

Shortly after the commencement of the present year the British War Office received from the Serbian Government an urgent appeal for medical aid, and, in response, 25 officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps were detailed to the assistance of our Ally. Among these was Dr. F. F. Brown, M.B., Ch.B., of Sydney, who has written an account of his experiences during the three months he was in the country. His description of the Serbian as a soldier is at the present time extremely interesting.

THE OFFICER.

It is difficult to draw an adequate picture of the Serbian officers. They have no long line of noble ancestry behind them, for the Turks slaughtered all their nobility in the 13th century. They come from a class composed of men of humble origin, who, by their intellectual brilliancy, have come to the forefront in the affairs of their country—the class that comprises all the men prominent in civil affairs, too. One of their most famous generals—Voivode Stepanovich—was the son of a poor peasant, and there are many of similar birth holding high military rank to-day. Every officer speaks one language—generally German—in addition to his own tongue. Some have four or five at their command, but naturally very few of them speak English, as their further military studies are pursued at the large Continental centres when they leave Belgrade.

No words can express their contempt for the Turks. They never forget how their oppressors treated them like slaves, and lived luxuriously on the best the land could produce. With gestures too significant for words, they tell of how the Turks failed to impress their language on the people—and in the Serbian territory to the south they scornfully point out abandoned one-time Turkish towns unable to show a single building worthy of the name architecture.

They were very proud of their achievements against the Austrians, whose fighting qualities they thoroughly despise. They recognize in the Bulgarians, however, a race of brave and ferocious fighters—ferocious because of the appalling atrocities the Bulgars delight in perpetrating on Serbian wounded and prisoners.

The savage hatred between these two countries was intense, and it was patent to us all that if Bulgaria did join in the war, she would never fight side by side with Serbia. Realising how far Serbia is behind the large western European Powers in everything, her military and civil officials of to-day are anxious to remove this stagnation, and to see their little country progress and rapidly overcome her Turkish legacy of ignorance and poverty.

The Serbian officers are essentially sympathetic, courteous, and genial gentlemen, and are delightful companions. The success of their leadership may be ascribed chiefly to their inestimable gift of fully understanding the men, their command; and between leaders and led there exists the most profound trust and sympathy.

THE SOLDIERS.

And what of the soldiers? Said quite simply, they are the peasantry. The story of their unswerving devotion to their country is told in the poetry and song as exemplified by their wandering musicians, who go from village to village recounting to the accompaniment of their guitar little stringed instruments—gouslars—the tuneful ballads of the race, which glorify all their past and present heroes and their country. Every Serbian knows some of these patriotic ballads, and the singers—often old soldiers who have been crippled hopelessly in defence of their country—never fail to attract large and sympathetic audiences.

A great many of the fighting men, owing to the poverty of the country, were not in any uniform at all, but were clad in what has been described very aptly as "the garb which belongs to no age, but to the Serbian peasantry of all time." Indeed, in the absence of rifle and ammunition, one would never think of an individual clad in a queer, hooded cloak, dun waistcoat, and trousers tucked into thick and gaily embroidered stockings, with feet enclosed in rough leather sandals, as a soldier at all.

Their clothing is very thick and warm, and even in summer time they do not discard any of it. Towards the end of our sojourn consignments of thick British military overcoats were sent out to them, and these were doctored in addition, while we were, almost gasping for breath on account of the heat.

The Serbian soldier receives no pay. He is provided with rifle, bayonet, and ammunition and the daily loaf of bread. When he receives leave it is no holiday for him. He goes home and works, his earnings going towards the upkeep of his home and family. In his absence on active service his occupation is carried on by his womenfolk. In our excursions to various parts of the country, we frequently saw peasant women ploughing with oxen and weets of children sowing the fields with grain. These simple people are extraordinarily kind to their animals. They will lift a sick bullock into a wagon and convey it for miles to receive veterinary attention.

No Serb, however humble, ever allows any of his female relatives to act as a domestic servant. If one sees a servant in a Serbian house she is always of another race—a Roumanian or a Gipsy, for example. The men themselves are possessed of wonderful bravery and powers of resistance.

We were at first under the impression that all the old men were employed in guarding railway lines, roads, and bridges; but up in the first-line positions we found numbers of men between 60 and 70 years of age—hardened, eagle-eyed old warriors, who could show the savage scars of successive wars, and not a few of whom were compelled to report to the aid of a crutch. On asking their officers why they allowed these men right at the front, we were informed that they demanded to be placed there and refused point-blank to go anywhere else. With

BRITAIN'S COLOSSAL PART.

"MOBILISED FOR EVER."

A neutral, whose contributions to the London Press are attracting attention, declares:—"England's share is not understood on the Continent—even by her Allies. Continentals do not appreciate the work of the navy, and as the German navy is undefeated fail to comprehend the tremendous importance which has resulted from Britain's use of her sea power. They are also struck by the short British front in Flanders. Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden likewise believe that the Englishmen's individualism renders them incapable of co-ordinate effort. They little know what England is doing."

"I have just crossed Great Britain from one end to the other, and visited innumerable towns and cities. Britain at last is mobilised for ever. This achievement far surpasses the wildest German idea of factory working steadily 24 hours a day and seven days a week, employing thousands of men and women making shells—shells, shells. I have seen factory after factory making aeroplanes. I have seen guns being forged under hydraulic pressure of 12,000 tons. Howitzers forged from the stoutest steel, requiring 16 hours in a blast furnace to heat. I have seen motor lorries, staff automobiles, and row upon row of motor ambulances waiting to be sent to the front. I have seen shell-cases pressed out of the living ingot in less than five minutes.

LIGHTNING DEXTERITY.

"I have seen shells forged with a speed three as great as the smaller shells—chiefly 18-pounders, which are turned on a lathe by young girls 16 to 18 years of age. Many are frail and slight, for whom it is difficult to lift the heavy metal, yet shells are piled in growing pyramids about them in every available space. I have seen young girls turning out aluminium, and brass work steadily without looking up from the lathes; men working at great strains every nerve and muscle to accomplish their difficult task, and handling great lumps of red-hot metal with lightning dexterity.

"I have seen machine-guns by the hundreds, rifled by the thousands—all of the most careful workmanship and finish. I have seen mile upon mile of khaki cloth reeled off by looms, thousands of yards of specially prepared white woollen cloth for wrapping the propelling charges, and hundreds of pairs of knit khaki puttees patterned by a single knife-cut. The last might be extended indefinitely. The whole north country has been turned into one vast arsenal. All this means that England has at last turned her full energy to a mighty task. The entire industrial output of Great Britain is under Government control—not as in Germany, the transformation of an industry, such as a lead-pencil factory, mobilised to make shrapnel.

"But in England old plants are at work on the usual products, while guns, shells, aeroplanes, and all other necessities of war are being made, in many cases, in new factories, which have sprung up with mushroom growth all over the country. No more striking example of national energy, directed, consolidated, and centralised under direct Government control can be found. The master mind behind this gigantic enterprise created a compulsory industrial system, stiffer and more powerful than any hitherto devised, even in Germany. The employer and employee have been merged into a State servant, and Great Britain is now awake, and has chosen the path to victory."

These exceptions, all units are animated by a spirit of unquestioning obedience.

Their intense loyalty, their inherent love of fighting, and, above all, their implicit trust in their officers, combine to make the Serbian soldiers of to-day the splendid combatants they undoubtedly are—and one could not help feeling, on leaving the country, that these people with a successful issue from this war and long years of peace to follow, will, in a short space of time, make their country the premier amongst the Balkan States—as it rightly deserves to be.

THE COMITADJIS.

Any account of the Serbian forces would be lacking if it did not contain some mention of the remarkable body of warriors who are always foremost in any infantry attack, and who hold the places of honour in the most dangerous front-line trenches of the fortified positions—the Comitadjis. Apart from the similarity of their accoutrements, there is nothing to distinguish them as a separate body except the fierceness and utter recklessness displayed in their faces. Looking at them individually and collectively one cannot help thinking how exactly these men fulfil the popular conception, amongst our English-speaking race, of what a rabid anarchist should look like. These fierce, swarthy, eagle-eyed faces give a very lasting impression to the stranger. These men are commanded by officers equally as ferocious-looking. In their ranks are to be found men of all vocations—from professors to peasants—and not a few of them are regular mountain brigands.

Though the majority of them are, in addition, armed to the teeth with revolvers, knives, and hundreds of rounds of ammunition, their principal weapon is the bomb. It is the invention of a Serbian officer, and its essentials are a rectangular, guarded secret. In shape it is rectangular, about 4½ inches long by 2½ broad, surmounted by a little brass cap. A comitadjid major demonstrated its uses to us. Unscrewing the brass cap, a little percussion cap was revealed. He rapped this smartly on the butt of his revolver, counted seven, and then threw it from him into a little glen. It landed about 50 yards away, and exploded almost instantaneously with a frightful bang, and, for its size, created an almost incredible amount of damage to the surroundings. One no longer doubted the stories of the wholesale dread the Austrians had of these grenades, and to their fearful effects the Serbians owed not a few of their prisoners. Each comitadjid usually carries about two dozen bombs.

TREATMENT OF GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

A VISIT TO DORCHESTER CAMP.

A representative of the Australian Press Association, accompanied by American journalists, made an inspection of the prisoners' camp at Dorchester barracks about a week before Christmas. Khaki figures perched on the scaffolds and sheltering in sentry boxes from the drizzling rain, and networks of barbed wire, were the only signs of imprisonment. Some of these 3,405 men had been in England a year, others were captured at Loos. They are quartered in long dormitories, some holding a hundred, smaller accommodating thirty, heated with stoves and coalfires. Four blankets are allowed each man, and a liberal diet, including half a pound of fresh beef daily. Prisoners are not compelled to work; volunteers for necessary work are paid. Except for parades at ten in the morning and four in the afternoon for counting, the prisoners are not restrained.

HOT BATHS AVAILABLE.

Some display remarkable industry. One made two violins and others excellent carvings. Carpenters made music stands and furniture. A choirmaster trained fifty fellow prisoners and formed a brass band. Thirty instruments were presented by English musicians. Several caught and named starlings and other birds perched near their bunks and made wooden cages for their services. The men wash their own clothing, and are required to keep their rooms clean. All lights are put out at 10.30 p.m., but on summer nights the prisoners are permitted to remain outdoors till midnight. An under-officer is appointed in each dormitory, resulting in splendid discipline. When a prisoner burned a plank from his bunk, the other court-martialled him, charging him with damaging Government property.

Although there are no German officers in this camp many show superior talents. A chemist acts as dispenser, and a harpist is found lecturing to a class on the history of Babylon. A former resident of England is teaching shorthand to English pupils, being glad of the mental exertion to relieve the monotony. A young musician from the Conservatoire at Leipzig has his own 'cello, and is permitted to hire a piano. These men have smaller rooms artistically decorated as studies, and select their own room-mates.

There is a distinguished cadet named Von Schweinigen, a member of the House of Bismarck—lean and erect, of the Crown Prince type. He has a short leg through a wound, and is compelled to walk with the aid of sticks. His relatives in Germany sent £200 to fee an eminent surgeon to lengthen his leg, but Von Schweinigen declined, and said he had sufficient operations, and would wait till after Christmas.

Four hot baths are always available. The neighbours of an elderly prisoner complained that he did not bathe himself. The Commandant suggested that two sailormen bath him. The veteran did not relish the experience. He is cured now, and reports daily that he bathes himself. The prisoners are permitted two letters outward weekly, and they receive all letters arriving. They are thus in close touch with their relatives. One hundred and five thousand parcels were received in eleven months.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

There were 1,500 parcels daily with Christmas gifts. It was pathetic to watch the anxiety of the recipients during the search for a parcel by an officer, fearing that some of the treasures would be confiscated. They frequently contain spirits, which are tabooed. The prisoners are permitted to receive books and English newspapers, except those containing offensive anti-German articles and cartoons.

The absence of restrictions is remarkable. A band plays "Wacht am Rhein." Most of the prisoners are affable. One proud giant—Prussian Guardsman—stood stiffly to attention when asked whether he was satisfied with the conditions. He did not reply, but there was a gesture of utter contempt. Only once has trouble threatened, but it was tactfully and promptly quelled. Only one prisoner has been in 12 months. The smoothness in the working is due to the sympathetic treatment of the prisoners by the commandant (Major W. C. Bulkeley, D.S.O.). He controlled the prisoners in South Africa. Major Bulkeley has won the confidence of the Germans by his straightforward dealing. When he enters the room everyone jumps to attention.

Major Bulkeley does not treat the prisoners as dogs, but as soldier to soldier, always returning the salute. Thus, when an exchange of prisoners was arranged, it was necessary to send a picket to bring out the five Germans not desiring to go. There are few complaints. The canteen supplements an unlimited variety of foodstuffs. The prisoners are permitted to receive from their homes half a sovereign weekly. Some complained of the white bread, and said they prefer coarser bread.

An American journalist, who has travelled a good deal on taking leave, declared that what he had seen was a striking contrast to the treatment accorded to British and Russian prisoners in Germany, who are compelled to sweep the streets and perform the most menial tasks.

OFFICERS' INTERNMENT CAMP VISITED.

A New York Associated Press Correspondent, who visited the officers' prison at Holport, Berkshire, which was formerly the Army Preparatory School, says it contains 190 army and navy officers, and 52 ordinaries. The officers are compelled twice a week to proceed to an 18-acre play-

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.17 a.m.—Pressure has increased considerably over Hokkaido, the depression having passed into the Pacific. Pressure changes elsewhere are small. Moderate monsoon may be expected over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.001 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction.	Forecast.
Southeast & North-east.	East winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lantau.	No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan.	No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

15TH JANUARY A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok.	5 a.	29.67	—	—	WNW	5	—
Nagasaki.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Kobe.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Kiushu.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Yokohama.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Osaka.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Shanghai.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Amoy.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Swatow.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Taiwan.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Formosa.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Shanghai.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Amoy.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Swatow.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Taiwan.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Formosa.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Shanghai.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Amoy.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Swatow.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Taiwan.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—
Formosa.	5 a.	29.73	—	—	WNW	1	—

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1. Barometer, reduced to 59 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

3. Direction, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

4. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

5. Direction of wind, in degrees Fahrenheit.

6. Force of wind, according to Beaufort scale.

7. State of weather, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

8. State of sky, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

9. State of sea, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

10. State of air, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

11. State of ground, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

12. State of water, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

13. State of ice, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

14. State of snow, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

15. State of rain, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

16. State of fog, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

17. State of clouds, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

18. State of moon, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

19. State of stars, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

20. State of planets, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

21. State of comets, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

22. State of meteors, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

23. State of aurora, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

24. State of solar wind, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

25. State of cosmic rays, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

26. State of magnetic field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

27. State of electric field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

28. State of ionosphere, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

29. State of magnetosphere, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

30. State of heliosphere, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

31. State of galactic field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

32. State of cosmic background, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

33. State of intergalactic field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

34. State of extragalactic field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

35. State of supergalactic field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

36. State of megagalactic field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

37. State of biggalactic field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

38. State of superbiggalactic field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

39. State of megasuperbiggalactic field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

40. State of bigmegasuperbiggalactic field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

41. State of superbigmegasuperbiggalactic field, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

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